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S. Blasts 3 AA Sites in North

anoi MiGs Fight Over Laos

VIETNAM, May 12 (AP)—South Vietnamese U.S. Air Force Phantom jets destroyed 13 aircraft guns around the MiG base in North Vietnam, the command disclosed today.

The command, in a delayed report, said the strikes took place Monday afternoon; a day later North Vietnamese MiG-31 interceptors attacked a small American forward air control base over the Plain des Jarres in northern Laos.

The small plane's primary mission is marking targets for bombing strikes. It also is used for reconnaissance. The MiGs did damage the U.S. plane. U.S. jets said.

Over Laos North Vietnamese MiG fighters have been appearing with increasing frequency over Laos in efforts to harass U.S. aircraft trying out operations against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in the border area of Laos and North Vietnam.

This was the first report of a MiG attack on U.S. aircraft reporting Royal Lao forces.

U.S. Command spokesman said the jet strikes Monday were the first anti-aircraft positions 75 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone and two miles inside North Vietnam from the Laotian border.

The 13 North Vietnamese anti-aircraft guns reported knocked out the largest ground-based U.S. command ground base in a day claimed by U.S. jets since the halt in bombing the North on Nov. 1, 1968.

57-mm Guns Hit The U.S. command said three anti-aircraft guns were destroyed in an attack by two Phantom jets at about 6 p.m. Monday.

Just 45 minutes later, three Phantom jets attacked the target of gun positions around Mu Gia Pass and destroyed 57-mm guns and five 37-mm anti-aircraft guns.

The U.S. Command also detected the Phantom attacks as a "reactive" strike, the far so far this year against North Vietnamese positions that are in U.S. planes or on the ground.

Other Indochina developments: Two U.S. troops were killed and three were wounded in a battle with 15 North Vietnamese soldiers south of the Suez. Six Communist soldiers were reported.

Saigon headquarters reported series of sharp fights on the northern edge of the A Shau Valley in northern South Vietnam and 17 North Vietnamese troops killed. Headquarters said 11 Vietnamese casualties were reported.

South Vietnamese forces reported killing 14 Communist soldiers in scattered fighting in the eastern Cambodia, about 100 miles west of the Cambodian border. A Communist said three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and seven wounded.

Kosygin on Hot Line Johnson Bares Threat By Reds in 6-Day War



NEW YORK, May 12 (UPI)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson said yesterday that near the end of the 1967 six-day Middle East war he received a message from Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin threatening military intervention if Israel did not stop operations.

Mr. Johnson said he ordered the U.S. Sixth Fleet moved closer to the Syrian coast, where fighting continued, in case the Russians intervened, but the war ended before Russia could get involved.

He made the comments in an interview with Mike Wallace on a CBS telecast. The hot-line call from Mr. Kosygin came about 8 a.m. June 10, 1967. Mr. Johnson stated that the message said the Soviet Union would take "necessary actions, including military," within a few hours unless Israel unconditionally halted military operations.

Mr. Johnson said Ambassador-at-Large W. Averell Harriman was asked to make sure the translation included the word "military." When assured it did, the President ordered the Sixth Fleet to stations 50 miles off the Syrian coast.

"Of course, every man in that room knew, and all the leaders of the Soviet Union knew that every movement of that fleet was being monitored by the Soviet Union," Mr. Johnson said. "And any changes in its direction would immediately be intercepted by the Soviet Union and known to them."

"That (the fleet move) was the signal that the United States of America and its government was prepared for the situation that would confront it if it were contacted."

"This was a very tense moment. I am glad to say that after the orders were given Secretary (Robert) McNamara went to the direct line that led to the Joint Chiefs and gave them the presidential order."

"They came back a little later that morning, tensions eased considerably, and the day ended with a cease-fire taking effect and the military action ending."

President Nixon congratulated the House on its action and urged the Senate to follow suit. But Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., leading Senate opponent of the SST, said the House action "makes a travesty of the legislative process."

Nothing has changed since Congress killed the SST in March, said Sen. Proxmire. He said the House action "makes no sense whatsoever." He said he was optimistic that the Senate "will show more wisdom."

The preliminary stage of the House vote today showed that the SST had made a net gain of only one supporter since March. Absentees today were evenly divided between supporters and opponents.

What made the difference was that at the end of today's roll call, six Republicans who had voted against the SST stood up and agreed to give a pair to absent supporters of the SST. They withdrew their no votes and simply answered present.

Had they been recorded as voting no, the SST amendment would have been defeated. It is common practice in both parties and houses for leaders to ask members with no great stake in an issue to give them their votes if needed.

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One who switched from opposition to support of the SST was Rep. John Davis, D., Ga., who represents Marietta, Ga., and its big Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plant. Mr. Davis conceded he switched in hopes of winning support for a proposal that the government guarantee a \$250 million loan for Lockheed.

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Major Papal Letter Asks Search For New Kind of Free Society

ROME, May 12 (NYT)—In an apostolic letter scheduled to be made public Friday, Pope Paul VI urges Christians to take part in the search for a new kind of democratic society.

The 13,000-word document was written not to expose Marxism and unbridled liberalism, but calls for a "pluralism of opinions" for social change under which "the same Christian faith may lead to different commitments."

The far-ranging document also discusses the disparities between rich and poor nations, racial discrimination, the emancipation of women, youth protests, urban riots and what the Pope describes as the alienation caused by a consumer society.

In a short passage, Pope Paul restates his condemnation of artificial birth control and abortion.

The majority branch of the divided movement remains committed to socialism despite a disavowal by the Italian church hierarchy last Saturday. A dissenting group declared itself in opposition to the majority's coalition.

The quake, apparently centered on the mountain town of Burdur, about 370 miles southeast of Istanbul, was felt in the entire Aegean Sea area.

At least 100 people were known to have been injured. Army, police and civilian teams were working their way toward villages whose communications were cut off.

Intermittent reports reaching here said 70 to 80 percent of the buildings were wrecked in Burdur, a town of 61,000 and the provincial capital of a mountainous agricultural region.

The state radio said about half the dead were in Burdur and another 25 in each of the villages of Yastoy and Yastoy.

Casualty figures were given by the semi-official Anatolian News Agency. Fear that the final death toll might be much higher grew tonight as reports came in over disrupted communications that the areas of Yesilova, 83 miles west of Burdur, had also been badly hit.

Several villages there were reported to have been completely destroyed.

In Ankara, Premier Nihat Erim held urgent talks with ministers on relief operations. Many of the houses in the region are constructed of wood frame and clay, and the loss of homes was expected to be widespread.

Government relief organizations and the Turkish Red Crescent Society rushed tents, food and military units were mobilized to help in rescue operations.

Today's upheaval was felt across a wide area including Izmir, where North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces are posted. But there were no reports of serious damage or loss of life from Izmir.

Pompidou and Giscard Criticize Germany's Floating of the Mark

PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—The French cabinet today publicly criticized West Germany's decision to let the mark float, but reaffirmed France's determination to go on building a united Europe.

President Georges Pompidou and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing criticized the German move at a four-and-a-half-hour cabinet session as a possible cause of international monetary difficulties.

Government spokesman Leo Hamon told newsmen afterwards that Mr. Pompidou "stressed the gravity of the situation and the difficulties that have arisen both in the working of the world monetary system as well as the construction of Europe, especially monetary Europe."

Mr. Hamon said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told the cabinet: "It is certain that the German decision, even though it had to be accepted by the Common Market partners, creates nonetheless difficulties for the working of the international monetary system and above all, monetary Europe."

Mr. Hamon added, "France does not slow down its contribution to the effort of European construction. It will not adopt in Brussels a policy of an empty chair or a policy of ill humor, but it will have a common sense attitude."

The spokesman was referring to France's decision to boycott discussions on European monetary unification in Common Market commission until the "six" had resumed past policies of fixed currency parities.

The open French criticism of the Bonn move appeared relatively moderate, however. Government officials said that although Mr. Pompidou was irked by the Bonn decision, the French president—a former Rothschild bank director—largely anticipated the latest monetary upheavals, and that he was not overly surprised by the German move.

Speech in Assembly Later today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, addressing the National Assembly, underlined the government's determination not to change the parity of the franc and its continued hostility toward revaluation of Common Market currencies.

"If we accepted collective revaluations, it would mean that we will agree to fight regularly against the U.S. monetary inflation by economic deflation in Europe, a deflation which we would pay in terms of lower growth and employment," he said.

Strasbourg Unit Official STRASBOURG, France, May 12 (UPI)—The Economic Commission of the Council of Europe today said the decision by Germany and Holland to float their currencies had retarded progress toward European fiscal unity.

The decision "constitutes a step in the wrong direction toward an economic and monetary union" between the Common Market countries, the commission said. The decision could also upset normal commercial relations between the "six," it said.

Senate Battle on Troops in Europe WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—Despite White House opposition, an amendment requiring a 50 percent cut in the U.S. NATO force by Dec. 31 appeared today to have an excellent chance of Senate passage.

The Senate agreed to take a vote on the issue at 5 p.m. next Wednesday. Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, apparently caught the Nixon administration unprepared when he introduced his proposal as an amendment to the pending two-year draft-extension bill earlier this week.

As a result, Republican leaders and Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, spent much of the day today seeking agreement on a single compromise proposal to put forward as the administration alternative to Sen. Mansfield's plan, which would have the force of law if enacted by both Senate and House.

Several plans were floated past Henry A. Kissinger, national security adviser to the President, including one which was to have been introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and Sen. Stennis if it received White House backing.

Javits Proposal The Javits amendment, instead of requiring a cut in the U.S. North Atlantic Treaty Organization contingent, as did the Mansfield plan, asked the President to negotiate for assumption of greater troop levels and financial burdens by the U.S.'s NATO partners. But by day's end Mr. Kissinger apparently had given his blessing to none of the alternatives. Sen. Javits told reporters he would probably not introduce his amendment unless it had GOP leadership backing.

1,000 Against 'Inhuman Planning' 15 Elm Trees in Stockholm Spared After Fierce Battle

STOCKHOLM, May 12 (Reuters)—Militant conservationists organized tree-top squatters in a clump of threatened elms today after routing police and tree-fellers in fierce clashes in the early hours of the morning.

Before dawn, over 1,000 demonstrators stormed the site on a boulevard near the city center, tearing down protective barriers and raining stones and bottles on police and their dogs.

A crane which arrived on the scene soon afterwards was immediately attacked and the driver's window smashed with stones. Mounted police were rushed in to escort the machine away.

A cordon of police holding the demonstrators back from the trees was finally broken when helmeted workers moved in on the elms with electric hand saws.

In bitter hand-to-hand fighting several demonstrators and policemen were injured and at least three people arrested.

Before police and workers retreated the bases of three of the 15 century-old trees had been partly sawed through in the top branches of another set a youth who had clambered up during the fighting.

The trees—scheduled for removal to make way for a new subway station ticket office—have long been a flashpoint in a heated debate over the city's development planning.

Municipal officials maintain the elms must go, but the conservationists describe the threat to the trees as a further example of "inhuman urban planning."

Prominent figures in Swedish public life and show business have voiced their support for the conservationists, and newspapers say there appears to be a "broad basis of public backing."

As police chiefs and municipal officials met to discuss future strategy, the firm hired to cut down the elms announced that it wanted no further part in the affair. The managing director said he had not realized how the public would react and he now favored the trees being allowed to stand.

Jordan's Troops Fight Guerrillas BEIRUT, May 12 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas and Jordanian troops fought a three-hour battle early today near the Jordan-Syria border, a guerrilla spokesman said.

In Amman, a government spokesman said the guerrillas rocketed and mortared a North Jordanian base as well as observation posts from Syrian territory late yesterday.

The guerrilla spokesman said the battle started at midnight last night when troops attacked a group of guerrillas near the northern village of Turrh. The fighting escalated, with the guerrillas bringing in reinforcements and the government using heavy artillery, the spokesman said.

Spare That Tree—Swedish demonstrators occupying elms in Stockholm while trying to prevent trees' destruction for a proposed subway station ticket office.



United Press International

House Votes to Revive SST; Project Again Faces Senate

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP)—The House, in a classic example of applied political muscle, reversed itself today and voted to revive the program to develop a supersonic transport plane.

Six weeks ago, Congress by a vote of 215 to 204 in the House and 51 to 46 in the Senate voted to end federal aid to help develop an 1,800-mile-per-hour SST in which the government had invested \$884 million and which was scheduled to fly in two years.

Today, the House, by a vote of 301 to 197, reversed its position and approved \$88 million to continue the project. It now goes to the Senate, which twice in five months has voted against the SST and where a lengthy debate over the draft and the war may keep the SST issue off the floor for weeks.

Nixon's Congratulations President Nixon congratulated the House on its action and urged the Senate to follow suit. But Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., leading Senate opponent of the SST, said the House action "makes a travesty of the legislative process."

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Yahya Denies Shortages in E. Pakistan

Discounts Reports Of Misery to Thant

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 12 (Reuters).—Pakistani President Yahya Khan has told the UN that East Pakistan has adequate supplies of medicines, food and other necessities.

In a message to Secretary-General U Thant released today, Mr. Yahya said that Indian and Western press reports of heavy casualties, widespread destruction and misery in East Pakistan had been highly exaggerated, and that there was no need for concern.

The message, handed to Mr. Thant on May 8 by Pakistan's UN ambassador, was in reply to a letter from the secretary-general dated April 22, offering emergency aid from the UN and its specialized agencies.

Mr. Thant said he was greatly concerned about the East Pakistan situation in the light of information received from various sources, including UN personnel recently returned from the area.

He said he felt the UN had a useful role to play in relieving the widespread misery, hardships and suffering on purely humanitarian grounds.



AFTERMATH—Orphans and old men stand in wreckage of marketplace in Jessore, East Pakistan, which was heavily shelled by the Pakistani Army last month.

East Leader in Talks

NEW DELHI, May 12 (UPI).—Pakistan President Yahya Khan has started political talks with an East Pakistani leader in an apparent move to restore some sort of civil administration to the rebellious province.

Mr. Yahya met with Nur-Ul-Amin, president of the East Pakistan National Democratic party, in Rawalpindi yesterday, according to Pakistan radio. They discussed political and economic questions, the broadcast, monitored here, said.

In summing Mr. Amin, Mr. Yahya ignored the Awami League, which won 167 of the 169 parliamentary seats allotted to East Pakistan in the December elections. Failure of the National Assembly to meet following the elections touched off the rebellion and one of the first actions of the government was to ban the Awami League.

Mr. Amin was among the few political leaders in East Pakistan to back the imposition of martial law.

Beirut Papers Charge Israelis Violated Border

BEIRUT, May 12 (AP).—An Israeli force crossed the Lebanese border yesterday and opened a new road for Israeli military patrols some 500 yards inside Lebanon, Beirut newspapers reported today.

[In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command denied the newspaper reports. "Nothing like this happened," a military spokesman said.]

The Beirut papers reported that a 12-man patrol, two half-tracks and two helicopters guarded the three-hour road-opening operation by army engineering units in the area of Ramia village in south Lebanon.

Israeli soldiers set up roadblocks and stopped and searched Lebanese cars and passengers during the operation from 0700 to 1000 GMT, then pulled out under an intensive barrage of machine-gun fire on nearby villages, the reports said. There were no casualties.



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Laotians Stone Hanoi Aides At Celebration in Vientiane

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 12 (WP).—North Vietnamese diplomatic representatives in Vientiane were stoned and injured yesterday by members of the Royal Laotian Army and what appeared to be plainclothes police, spilling a Constitution Day celebration and seriously jeopardizing relations between the two nations.

The stoning occurred only yards from King Savang Vatthana on a parade-reviewing stand during the reading of a speech condemning North Vietnamese as "aggressors" in Laos.

The North Vietnamese delegation was leaving the ceremony in protest when the incident occurred. As members of the delegation, including Chargé d'Affaires Nguyen Giap, attempted to enter their new Mercedes sedan, they were set upon by a crowd of uniformed soldiers throwing rifle cartridges and what were described by eyewitnesses as "very large stones."

All windows of the official sedan were shattered and the

chauffeur seriously injured in the ten-minute attack. The charge, who was struck on the left arm and right leg, claimed his injuries were also serious.

In a public statement, within hours after the incident, the North Vietnamese charged a "serious provocation and said: "We must underline that the presence of our chargé at the ceremony constituted a sign of goodwill to improve relations between our two countries."

He indicated that relations had become precarious and said that the delegation would refuse to take part in the remainder of the ceremonies.

W. Berlin Fails To Get Passes For Pentecost

BERLIN, May 12 (UPI).—East Germany refused today to open the wall over the Pentecost holiday weekend, May 28-30, to allow family reunions for the first time in five years, the West Berlin city government said.

"There will be no agreement on Pentecost visits to East Berlin," Ulrich Mueller, the head of the chancellery of Mayor Klaus Schütz, said after a five-hour meeting in East Berlin.

The meeting, the fifth held by East and West Berlin negotiators, failed to break the deadlock that prevented family reunions over Easter.

The West Berlin government wanted to discuss an agreement that would allow the 500,000 West Berliners with relatives in East Berlin to pass through the wall to visit them during holiday periods. But the East Germans said they would discuss holiday passes only within the framework of the overall Berlin traffic situation.

West Berlin refused on the grounds that such talks would bypass the Big Four talks on Berlin and endanger them.

Australian Firm Sells Sugar Cane Tools to Cuba

SYDNEY, May 12 (NYT).—An Australian company has sold sugar cane-harvesting equipment worth several million dollars to Cuba despite reported concern in Washington about Australian trade with Cuba.

The company is Massey-Ferguson Australia Ltd. The general manager, H. P. Weber, said that this was the company's second contract for supply of harvesting equipment for the first contract, for 20 machines, he said, the company had sent experts to Cuba to train workers in operating and maintaining them.

The same offer has been made with the latest contract, which is for several hundred machines, he said.

Leslie Bury, the minister for foreign affairs, said in Canberra tonight that U.S. inquiries on the sale of cane harvesters had been "purely of a factual kind." He said Australia had replied that the sale was merely a normal commercial transaction by a private company.

2 Frenchmen and Girl Arrested in Bundestag

BONN, May 12 (AP).—Two young Frenchmen and a French girl were arrested today after shouting "Nazi war criminal" from the Bundestag (parliament) speakers' gallery.

They also threw leaflets, attacking Free Democratic Deputy Ernst Achenbach, 62, a former member of the Nazi party who was an official of the German Embassy in Paris during World War II.

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Rogers, Thant to Meet

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI).—Secretary of State William Rogers will meet with UN Secretary-General U Thant and his special Middle East mediator Gunnar Jarring on Monday to brief them on the results of his Middle East trip, the State Department announced today.

Six Agree on Compensation For West German Farmers

BRUSSELS, May 12 (Reuters).—West Germany's two million farmers will receive Common Market compensation for financial losses they suffer through the floating of the deutsche mark under a compromise agreement thrashed out here early today.

After the second all-night meeting of ministers of the European Economic Community in four days, the market's integrated farm system—its one real achievement so far toward the goal of monetary and economic union—was saved by concessions from the two market outsiders, West Germany and France.

The problem arose because Monday's floating of the mark caused difficulties for the system of single farm prices in all six market countries pegged to a unit of account equal to one dollar and known as the "green dollar."

It means, in effect, that the income of West German farmers, already suffering in comparison with other sections of the population, would go down in proportion to the amount the mark floated away from the dollar, if a complicated system of border taxes was not introduced, either by West Germany alone or by the EEC as a whole.

Alternatively, the Germans would have had to pay the whole bill of their national budget.

Under today's agreement, West German farmers—and also those from the Netherlands, which has floated the guilder—will get a rebate on products which they export, while a special levy will be charged on their agricultural imports.

The agreement came only after the Germans dropped their insistence that the system should come into force irrespective of how much the mark floated, and agreed that it should apply only when the mark had drifted at least 2.5 percent away from its official parity with the dollar.

The mark has, in fact, been above this level since Monday's floating. If it does go below, which seems a remote chance, West Germany will have to compensate its farmers out of its national budget.

The French made major concessions in dropping their views that the Germans should cover the first 2.5 percent anyway, and that the border taxes should be imposed only on products where there was a serious threat of market disruption and should be limited in time.

There was a sense of relief in EEC circles today that an embarrassing rupture had been narrowly avoided at a time when a new round of British entry negotiations is taking place.

Upon his return to Bonn, Hans Dietrich Griesau, state secretary in the West German Agriculture Ministry, said the German delegation in Brussels felt it was facing a tough wall of opposition at the marathon session.

"We were faced with a real wall that was built against us," he told a press conference. Mr. Griesau also called the negotiations the "toughest session we ever had in the Common Market."

He pointed out that West Germany was particularly pleased that the ministers did not set a time limit on border levies on agricultural products. This, he said, would only have opened the door to speculation, as it would have indicated the end of the period for which West Germany was prepared to float the mark.

The final deal was worked out at a private session of the ministers closed in the office of French Agriculture Minister Michel Cointat, who presided at the session.

Mr. Cointat told a press conference afterward that the regulation was fair to all member states. He stressed that it was a short-term emergency measure and that it would apply "only when absolutely necessary to safeguard the common agricultural policy."

Britain, EEC Near Agreement On Farm Price Time Period

(Continued from Page 1)

agriculture prices up to the community level during the five-year transition period, ending in 1978. The British government has calculated that British agriculture prices will have to rise between 18 and 25 percent to align themselves with community prices.

British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon had asked the six to allow Britain five years and six steps to bring up the prices, with the final adjustment being made after the mid-1978 crop year. The community replied today that Britain could have the six steps, but the final adjustment should be made by the end of 1977. The negotiators were meeting tonight to iron out the difference.

The community's main point was that since British industrial tariffs will make their final adjustment to the community level at the end of 1977, it would help to make the final agricultural adjustment at the same time. The British maintain that to make such a significant price adjustment without having a serious effect on the economy, they would need the extra crop year.

Technical details like these may seem, they involve huge sums of money, and the British have argued all along that a miscalculation on any of these points would make it extremely difficult to achieve ratification in Parliament.

Agreement on the adjustment of industrial tariffs has already been made, with Britain agreeing to drop the levels an average of 3 percent to community levels by 1978.

It was not known what instructions Mr. Schumann brought back from Mr. Pompidou on sugar, but the British have been very firm that they expect concessions. It became obvious today that in some quarters the French were suspected of avoiding giving assurances to Britain on sugar, which could have been the cause of Mr. Rippon's angry outburst yesterday, when he told the Council of Ministers to start acting like statesmen.

An agreement on sugar had been taken as a good bet during the meeting, as the other main issues—British financial contributions, New Zealand exports and sterling—were given little chance of being settled. On Monday, at a meeting of the Six, France had dropped its insistence that British Commonwealth sugar imports be cut by over half to 500,000 tons by 1974.

But yesterday Mr. Rippon indicated that the French concession was not the concession it seemed, and today the French came under fire in several quarters for their move.

The London Times said that the French had taken advantage of the bad climate created within the community during last week's currency crisis to push through their sugar plan.

And in a long letter to the Times, Lord Campbell, chairman of the Commonwealth Sugar Exporters Association, denied that there had been any French concession and said the French had simply withdrawn an "outrageous demand." Lord Campbell repeated what Mr. Rippon said yesterday, that Britain must get sugar guarantees for the producers after 1974, which the community has not yet offered.

The issue is particularly difficult because the British are seeking greater protection for their former colonies than the Six—especially France—gave to their own colonies under the community's agreements with former African colonies. The British want their former sugar colonies to be granted quotas to sell to the community, which the French have opposed. The French prefer cash guarantees.

New Zealand is an even more difficult problem because of Britain's emotional attachments to the island. Britain wants to obtain guarantees so that the New Zealanders, who sell 90 percent of their wool, cheese and butter exports to Britain, can continue to do so until they have time to diversify their economy.

The Six don't think that the mutton imports represent such a problem, because Europeans eat so little of this, but they have opposed long-term dairy imports.

One of the main reasons French and Dutch farmers have backed British entry is so they may take the New Zealanders' place.

The New Zealand problem, like British financial payments to the community, will be left for Mr. Heath and Mr. Pompidou at their summit.

The two sides planned to meet till dawn tomorrow, however, in hopes that some progress would be made, at least on the financing question.

House Votes to Revive SST; Project Faces Senate Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

termination costs and compensation for unemployed workers, would total more than the cost of completing two prototype planes, which were scheduled to fly in two years.

In Seattle, the Boeing Co. said if its SST program is revived, it would need a new contract to handle the "large costs" of cranking it up again.

The debate on the measure was on much the same lines as before. Supporters of the SST said its development was essential to maintain world leadership in aviation for the United States and to provide a positive item in the balance-of-payments situation.

Opponents said the project should be privately financed, since government funds were needed for other priorities. They said the SST would benefit only the wealthy, since they would be the only ones who could afford to fly.

Rep. Edward Boland, D., Mass., sponsor of the measure, said: "This is a terribly important issue for the nation. We've got a lot of chips on the table and now is not the time to throw up our hands."

Rep. Boland said the flight that French President Georges Pompidou took in the Anglo-French Concorde last week was an illustration of determination to take over world aviation leadership from the United States.

"You bet there is a danger of losing our lead in aviation," he said. "We're going to lose it to the British and the French if we stop the SST."

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said the SST would stir "very extended debate" when it got to the Senate.

He said the outcome there would be closer than the 51-46 margin by which the full appropriation was rejected by the Senate in March.

"It might be nip and tuck," he said.

Opponents in the Senate, who previously were instrumental in defeating further funding for the SST, are expected to mount a filibuster against it.

2d Basque Leader Barred From France

BAYONNE, France, May 12 (Reuters).—French authorities have banned a second Basque nationalist leader from living in areas bordering Spain, informed sources said. ETA stands for "Euzkadi et Askatasuna"—Basque Nation and Freedom.

Last week, Telesforo de Monzon, a key intermediary between Basque kidnapers of West German honorary consul, Eugen Beliz, and the authorities last December, was banned from Saint-Jean-de-Lux, where he lived for 30 years.

NEW YORK, May 12 (WP).—If the SST program is revived, the government will have to pay the entire bill. Fred J. Rorich, chairman of General Electric, which was designing the engines for the SST, said yesterday.

He said the company has dismantled the project and that "going back would cost as much."

He said the original contract, under which the government paid 90 percent of the development cost and the builders paid the other 10 percent, was negotiated in 1965 and a new contract would have to be drawn up.

Explaining that the British-French Concorde is financed entirely by the governments of those two countries, Mr. Rorich said: "The only way the SST could compete with the Concorde would be on the same basis. It's got to be head-to-head government competition. This is not a normal competition."

Hippie Barred, Princess Flies Fragrantly Off

STOCKHOLM, May 12 (Reuters).—The hippie son of a Japanese banker was barred from a Tokyo-bound plane that was also carrying Sweden's Princess Christina because the airport manager felt he was smelly and badly dressed, a Stockholm newspaper reported today.

The 28-year-old Japanese, who was not named, was being deported at his own request because he had run out of money here after failing to find a job, the Dagens Nyheter said.

"He smells too much and is badly dressed. He cannot travel on this plane. We must think of Princess Christina," the airport manager reportedly said.

The Japanese reportedly was finally accepted as a passenger on another plane to Tokyo after being given a shower and a new pair of jeans.

Britain, EEC Near Agreement On Farm Price Time Period

(Continued from Page 1)

agriculture prices up to the community level during the five-year transition period, ending in 1978. The British government has calculated that British agriculture prices will have to rise between 18 and 25 percent to align themselves with community prices.

British negotiator Geoffrey Rippon had asked the six to allow Britain five years and six steps to bring up the prices, with the final adjustment being made after the mid-1978 crop year. The community replied today that Britain could have the six steps, but the final adjustment should be made by the end of 1977. The negotiators were meeting tonight to iron out the difference.

The community's main point was that since British industrial tariffs will make their final adjustment to the community level at the end of 1977, it would help to make the final agricultural adjustment at the same time. The British maintain that to make such a significant price adjustment without having a serious effect on the economy, they would need the extra crop year.

Technical details like these may seem, they involve huge sums of money, and the British have argued all along that a miscalculation on any of these points would make it extremely difficult to achieve ratification in Parliament.

Agreement on the adjustment of industrial tariffs has already been made, with Britain agreeing to drop the levels an average of 3 percent to community levels by 1978.

It was not known what instructions Mr. Schumann brought back from Mr. Pompidou on sugar, but the British have been very firm that they expect concessions. It became obvious today that in some quarters the French were suspected of avoiding giving assurances to Britain on sugar, which could have been the cause of Mr. Rippon's angry outburst yesterday, when he told the Council of Ministers to start acting like statesmen.

An agreement on sugar had been taken as a good bet during the meeting, as the other main issues—British financial contributions, New Zealand exports and sterling—were given little chance of being settled. On Monday, at a meeting of the Six, France had dropped its insistence that British Commonwealth sugar imports be cut by over half to 500,000 tons by 1974.

But yesterday Mr. Rippon indicated that the French concession was not the concession it seemed, and today the French came under fire in several quarters for their move.

The London Times said that the French had taken advantage of the bad climate created within the community during last week's currency crisis to push through their sugar plan.

And in a long letter to the Times, Lord Campbell, chairman of the Commonwealth Sugar Exporters Association, denied that there had been any French concession and said the French had simply withdrawn an "outrageous demand." Lord Campbell repeated what Mr. Rippon said yesterday, that Britain must get sugar guarantees for the producers after 1974, which the community has not yet offered.

The issue is particularly difficult because the British are seeking greater protection for their former colonies than the Six—especially France—gave to their own colonies under the community's agreements with former African colonies. The British want their former sugar colonies to be granted quotas to sell to the community, which the French have opposed. The French prefer cash guarantees.

New Zealand is an even more difficult problem because of Britain's emotional attachments to the island. Britain wants to obtain guarantees so that the New Zealanders, who sell 90 percent of their wool, cheese and butter exports to Britain, can continue to do so until they have time to diversify their economy.

The Six don't think that the mutton imports represent such a problem, because Europeans eat so little of this, but they have opposed long-term dairy imports.

One of the main reasons French and Dutch farmers have backed British entry is so they may take the New Zealanders' place.

The New Zealand problem, like British financial payments to the community, will be left for Mr. Heath and Mr. Pompidou at their summit.

The two sides planned to meet till dawn tomorrow, however, in hopes that some progress would be made, at least on the financing question.

U.S. Press Free Rates

WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters).—The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the Federal Communications Commission in abolishing the special press rates news services have long enjoyed in their use of private-line telegraph and telephotograph services.

Major Papal Document Off Christians Political Guide

(Continued from Page 1)

laboration with Communists and Socialists.

In the letter to Cardinal Roy, Pope Paul said: "The Christian who wants to live his faith in political action conceived as service cannot, without contradicting himself, adhere to ideological systems that are radically, or in substantial points, opposed to his faith and its concept of man—neither to the ideology of Marxism, its atheistic materialism, its dialectic of violence and the way it sees individual freedom and collective action at the same time denying any transcendental character of man and his personal and collective history; nor to the ideology of liberalism, which tends to exalt individual freedom without any limitation."

The Pope noted that Christians today "are attracted by socialist currents and their various evolutions." He declared that many socialist systems were "inspired by ideologies that are opposed to faith, and warned Christians not to idealize them."

The Pontiff conceded that some socialist movements were "inspired by a generous aspiration to a research of a more just society," but he insisted that Christians must distinguish between the different socialist systems and earnestly ask themselves to what degree they could commit themselves to one of them.

Other Christians even asked themselves whether an evolution of Marxism would allow them to consider eventual collaboration, the Pope remarked. He noted that Marxism had produced various schools of thought and practice on various levels.

The Pontiff remarked that it would be dangerous to accept Marxist methods and adopt the Marxist strategy of class struggle "ignoring the type of totalitarian and violent society to which this process leads."

"Dictatorship Over Minds"

Discussing the search for a democratic society and an equality of rights, Pope Paul said: "Various models have been proposed, some have been tested, none gives yet complete a vision."

The Pontiff remarked neither the state nor parties had the right of imposing an ideology by means would lead "to a dict over-minds, the worst of a Pope suggested that cultu religious groups should, liberty, seek to develop tions in society that wou mately lead to a new crivi industrial society, the E its dehumanizing effects "dehumanity, crime, drug tion, eroticism."

Dialogue between a your ration full of insecurity its yearning for renewal elders was "difficult ever Pope Paul observed.

Status of Woman

"In many countries," U went on, "a status of war puts an end to de facto nation and establishes eq tions in her rights and the spect of her dignity is the of research, and at times demands."

The Pontiff declared he countenance "false equal would deny the distinct established by the Creator and would be in contradi these important aspects of woman at the heart home as well as in the society."

Rather, the Pope explia islation must protect specific vocation and r "her independence as a her equal rights in part in cultural, economic, so political life."

Discussing the po growth, particularly in ing nations, the Pope said disconcerting to note "certain fatalism," even responsible authorities, policy of limiting births ed by active propaganda of contraception and al

The Pope insisted that couples had the "ne right to procreate" if families were entitled to tance.

Battle Is Looming in Sen On Troop Cutback in Euro

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Mansfield amendment before the final vote on the latter is taken.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, obviously well prepared for a question on the troop-cut issue, said, "The President's view is that the Mansfield amendment would have a seriously detrimental effect on U.S. security and the structure of the (Atlantic) alliance."

"It is his feeling that such a step would pull away the underpinning of the post-World War II foreign policy."

Mr. Ziegler said a year-long study just completed confirms the validity of the President's position regarding troop requirements, and he noted that the President has confirmed to the allies that there will be no reduction of force levels in Europe.

"To unilaterally strip the forces would destroy the U.S. bargaining position with the Warsaw Pact," he said. "It would overthrow the bipartisan foreign policy carried out in five administrations. It would in effect lead to the collapse of the Atlantic structure."

Mr. Ziegler said "we are emphatically opposed" to the amendment. "Such action would have a seriously detrimental effect on the Senate would pass such an amendment 'without full and complete hearings, so that all the foreign-policy implications could be taken into account."

Sen. Scott said the troop-cut proposal might mean disaster if it upset negotiations for force reductions in both the NATO and Warsaw Pact camps.

Sen. Javits said: "I'm not afraid of withdrawing troops from Europe. But if we hit them with this one, I think it may collapse the whole Atlantic structure."

This drew a wry rejoinder from Sen. Mansfield, a perennial advocate of reducing the estimated \$14 billion annual cost of keeping 300,000 troops and their dependents in Europe. The Democratic leader said:

"Every time this question is raised, there is always a crisis. If we would reduce our troops in Europe by one half, they would be twice as effective."

At the State Department, press officer Robert J. McCloskey said the administration opposes the Mansfield amendment, which would "pose very serious and far-reaching consequences for U.S. foreign-policy interests."

He urged great care on the Senate, saying that the State Department feels senators "should act only after holding the most comprehensive hearing on this subject and airing all points of view."

Top State Department officials are "ready to participate and testify in any hearings the Senate might convene," he said.

The administration, said Mr.

McCloskey, favors the J of "a draw-down (reducing forces in Europe providi are on a mutual and b basis" with Warsaw Pact NATO members, he r agreed at the alliance's De meeting to support the mutual withdrawal fro sides of the Iron Curtain, added, "There was no l able progress on this all terest."

Mr. McCloskey noted t the recent 24th Soviet p gress, party chairman Brezhnev "said something reductions in forces and ments, particularly in reir Central Europe."

"It was somewhat weak sense of specifics, and we agreed in clarification McCloskey said.

He said the United Sta clarification but noma.

Yesterday, within thr of Sen. Mansfield's intr his bill in the Senate, the House announced its Deputy Press Secretary Warren said President position was "clearly st last February's foreign review.

At that time Mr. Nixon the United States would l back forces in Europe l force this country than its adversaries. Thi a commitment to keep U and weapons on the line Soviet Union agrees to force reductions.

WEATHER	
ALGERIA	0 F
AMSTERDAM	37 F
ANTWERP	37 F
ATHENS	51 F
BARCELONA	37 F
BERLIN	38 F
BRUSSELS	38 F
CASABLANCA	38 F
CAIRO	38 F
CASABLANCA	38 F
CHICAGO	38 F
COSTA DEL SOL	38 F
CUBA	38 F
GENEVA	38 F
FLORINCE	38 F
FRANKFURT	38 F
GENEVA	38 F
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NAACP Unit Urges Supreme Court To Review Death Penalty Rulings

By John P. MacKenzie
WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—The U.S. Supreme Court was asked yesterday to review the constitutionality of capital punishment promptly before the nation embarks upon "electronic gasings on a scale unknown in decades."

"It is surely imperative that no human life be extinguished until the fundamental questions under the Eighth Amendment are authoritatively resolved by this court."

The brief was filed in the wake of the court's rulings last week, in cases that did not involve the Eighth Amendment, that states have the right to try capital cases without providing punishment guidelines or a separate jury hearing on punishment.

Reagan Refuses to Clarify His Tax Payment Situation

By Wallace Turner
SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 12 (UPI).—Gov. Ronald Reagan refused yesterday to answer further questions about how he was able to pay no California income taxes in 1970.

Gov. Reagan paid no state income taxes for last year. When reporters tried to question him further outside the news conference format last Wednesday, Gov. Reagan said that they should be ashamed.

The decision, which came in the case of 37-year-old William Ralph of Washington, was the first of its kind in an American court. It was handed down last Dec. 11 and reaffirmed March 1 as the court of appeals, two judges dissenting, rejected Maryland's petition for reconsideration.

Muskie Widens Lead in Survey

WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie has widened his lead over President Nixon in public popularity, a Louis Harris poll shows.

Taken last month, the poll said the Maine senator, Democratic presidential front-runner for 1972, has a 47-to-39 percent margin over Mr. Nixon, with 11 percent for Alabama Gov. George Wallace, and 3 percent unsure.

The brief called the court's attention to other claims available to the 23 condemned prisoners whose petitions the fund is handling, but stressed that the Eighth Amendment issue "must eventually be decided."

Three 1487 Frescoes Are Stolen in Italy

BRESCIA, Italy, May 12 (UPI).—The theft of three small frescoes was discovered yesterday when residents of Monte Orfano, a tiny village near Brescia, noticed the door of the 9th-century Church of St. Michael was ajar.

Experts commissioned by the fund have completed a study which proves that the typical jury-screening procedure "does produce a jury that is unfairly biased on the guilt question," the brief said. It added that the fund was prepared to test the results in a court if given a chance.

Other issues include whether lower courts have too quickly dismissed potential jurors who expressed reservations about capital punishment, whether jurors are screened in a way that produces conviction-prone juries, and whether condemned prisoners have an absolute right to counsel at every stage until their sentences are carried out.

Russia Protests Collision of Tug, U.S. Destroyer

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP).—The Soviet Foreign Ministry lodged a protest with the American Embassy in Moscow yesterday in connection with the collision of the U.S. destroyer Hanson and the Russian tug Diodid Thursday in the Korean Strait near the Japanese coast.

The frescoes are the work of Benedetto Bembo di Cressona and are dated 1487. They show images of the Madonna, St. Michael and St. Rocco. Police said that the thieves apparently were experts.

The protest note "stressed that such actions by a U.S. naval ship, endangering the safety of navigation on the high seas, are at variance with the generally recognized standards of international law," Tass reported.

20 Soviet Ships Ruin U.S. Boat's Net, Kennedy Says

WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters).—About 20 Russian fishing boats today destroyed fishing equipment from a U.S. boat off the Massachusetts coast, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D. Mass., said today.

A Pentagon statement said the Hanson, deployed with the Seventh Fleet, was "on routine operations in international waters" at the time of the collision. It said the Hanson sustained a dent in the starboard bow.

He said in a statement he had protested to the State Department about the incident, in which the Soviet vessels ran through nets laid out by the U.S. boat, WDFY Fox.

Hoffa Is Refused Concurrent Term

CHICAGO, May 12 (UPI).—U.S. District Court Judge Richard R. Austin Monday denied a motion by attorneys for James R. Hoffa to allow him to serve a five-year sentence for mail fraud concurrently with the eight-year term he is now serving on a charge of jury tampering.

He said the Coast Guard had confirmed the action of the Soviet boats, in which they took aboard some of the Wily Fox's fishing equipment.

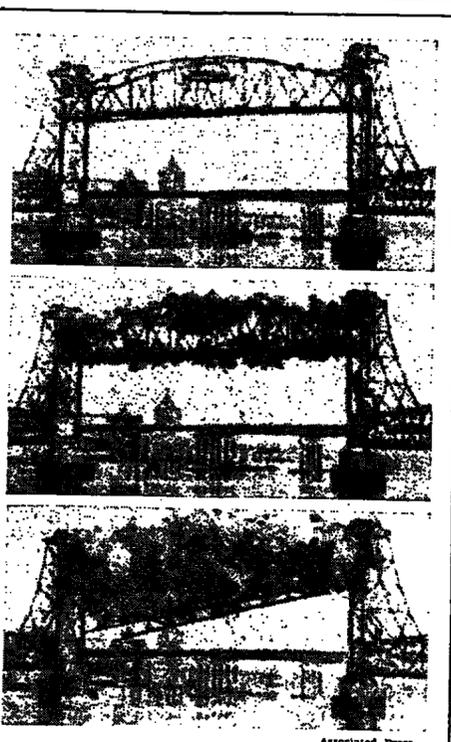
"This is an obvious violation of international rules of the seas and I strongly protest this action," he said.

French Road Deaths Drop

PARIS, May 12 (UPI).—Road deaths in France dropped by 256 to 14,828 between April 1970 and March, 1971. Government officials said the new 68-mph speed limit on main roads begun last May was responsible for the improved figure.

"I cannot believe that less than 50 miles off the coast of Nantucket, this country cannot assure the protection of our fishing boats."

The hearing had been preceded by speculation that should Hoffa have received a favorable ruling, one which would have permitted concurrent service of the terms, he might be able to make another appearance before a U.S. parole board.



OVER AND DONE—The Dunn Memorial Bridge, spanning the Hudson River in upstate New York and connecting Albany with Bunnelsler, is shown as a simultaneous series of explosions dropped the raised center span Tuesday. The bridge, erected in 1934, has been replaced by a new one (in background).

Anti-War Groups in U.S. Split Over Ideologies and Tactics

By Paul W. Valentine
WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—The anti-war movement that brought the spring offensive of demonstration here is sorely divided and factionalized.

North Vietnam, as are many of the more politically oriented activists, the young and often immature "street people," who have not developed a political ideology into which to weave their objection to the war.

Like other political interest groups, it is divided on goals, tactics and ideology. The basic split, according to persons on both sides, is between the more politically rigid National Peace Action Coalition, with its adherence to Trotskyite and other socialist disciplines, and the less structured, more free-wheeling radical activists of the May Day movement, like Rennie Davis.

Several organizers feel this lack of unity weakened the thrust of protest in the last three weeks. One spokesman, Bradford Lyttle, 43, a coordinator of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (of which May Day is a major component), says the fragmentation explains why the legal mass march and rally staged here by NPAC on April 24 were separated by more than a week from May Day's efforts at large-scale traffic disruption last week.

There are countless other tangential factions: The traditional pacifists who object to tactical violence, the anti-war veterans who are not partisan sympathizers with the Viet Cong or

"I wanted to have mass 'C.D.' (civil disobedience) right after the NPAC's big rally," Mr. Lyttle said, "so that extra thousands of persons would be on hand possibly to participate."

Mr. Davis, a key May Day organizer, said the dates were kept so that the mass actions here could be coordinated with anti-United States demonstrations in Saigon.

NPAC's mass rally drew some 200,000 persons from a broad political cross-section. A large portion said they were conventional political liberals. Many may have been unaware that they were marching in solidarity with numerous partisans of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong until they saw the VC flags and poster pictures of Mao Tse-tung.

NPAC's mass rally drew some 200,000 persons from a broad political cross-section. A large portion said they were conventional political liberals. Many may have been unaware that they were marching in solidarity with numerous partisans of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong until they saw the VC flags and poster pictures of Mao Tse-tung.

In contrast, the crowds drawn to the May Day traffic disruptions a week later were more uniformly committed to radical action, though not necessarily to rigid political Communism.

He said the Coast Guard had confirmed the action of the Soviet boats, in which they took aboard some of the Wily Fox's fishing equipment.

"This is an obvious violation of international rules of the seas and I strongly protest this action," he said.

Nixon, McCloskey Backers Open Rival Campaign HQs

By Don Oberdorfer
WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—Political backers of President Nixon and of Rep. Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey, R. Calif., yesterday announced the opening of rival offices on Pennsylvania Avenue to lay the groundwork for the 1972 Republican presidential campaign.

The Nixon office is a large suite in a modern building a block from the White House. It will be staffed initially by four former presidential aides and is decorated with White House photographs of Mr. Nixon.

The McCloskey office is an unimposing storefront office, formerly occupied by a real estate firm. Three blocks from the Capitol, it is staffed initially by Mrs. Ruth Krvan, a volunteer worker who formerly lived near the congressman in McLean, Va.

Rep. McCloskey has said he will run against Mr. Nixon in the primaries next year as an anti-war candidate, if no one else steps forward to do so.

Headed by Publisher Mr. Nixon has not announced his candidacy for a second term, but it is widely assumed that he will run. The group which formally opened the office yesterday is the Citizens for the Re-Election of the President, headed by Cincinnati Enquirer publisher Francis L. Dale.

Mr. Dale has said that the idea for a Nixon campaign committee was his own, but some of those who are working on the committee are known to have high-level administration direction.

Robin Schmidt, administrative assistant to Rep. McCloskey, said a paid staff of three to five people is planned initially to prepare for the California Republican's presidential bid. He said that the headquarters may be known as the McCloskey "volunteer office" and that much of the work will probably be done by volunteers.

According to Mr. Schmidt, the office will coordinate organizing

Hanoi's Le Duan In Peking for Talks

HONG KONG, May 12 (Reuters).—The first secretary of the North Vietnamese Communist party, Le Duan, has arrived in Peking for talks with Chinese leaders, the New China Agency reported yesterday.

The agency said Le Duan arrived in the Chinese capital Monday night from Moscow, where he attended the Soviet Party Congress and May Day celebrations.

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Rome's Drought Ends; Hotel, Municipal Workers Return

ROME, May 12 (UPI)—Romans could turn their backs on their famous fountains today and do their drinking at home as a four-day drought for 1.3 million citizens came to an end.

Engineers overcame a last-minute hitch with a sticking valve and water from a new aqueduct from the Fesclera River began flowing through Rome's pipes at 5 a.m. (1040 GMT) in some neighborhoods.

The first trickles were received with such enthusiasm that the city's small reserve reservoir quickly lowered and engineers said water might not reach the higher hill districts until tomorrow morning due to insufficient pressure.

For the first few hours the

water was heavily chlorinated as a health measure and many Romans kept on drinking bottled water until the chlorine level went back to normal.

Since Saturday, more than half of Rome has been without water while the new aqueduct was hooked up. Hundreds of public fountains were kept running to provide enough water for drinking and washing.

The return of 23,850 city employees brought a flood of Romans to government offices seeking documents to let them marry, bury their dead, vote and deal with taxes. The government also announced service will return to normal at Rome's International Leonardo da Vinci Airport, where a ground crew strike had snarled service.

Rome's garbage collectors were back on the job. The backlog of garbage will take days to clean up, officials said.

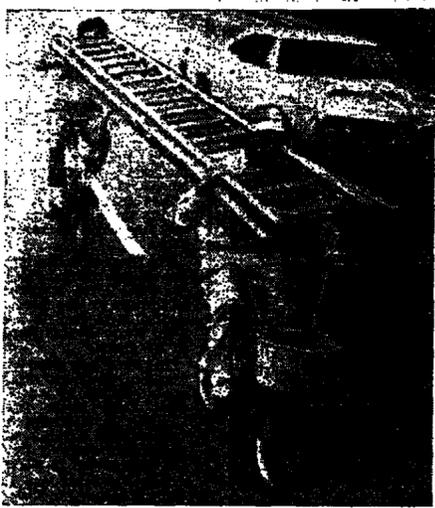
Hotel employees also returned to work, after two days of strikes.

However, Milan was hit by a week of city employees today, demanding pay scales similar to those of state workers. The 24-hour strike closed city licensing offices, museums, cemeteries, city-run slaughterhouses and municipal vegetable markets. Traffic was chaotic and children went without the noon meal at school.

Milan's 40,000 employees said if their demands were not met they would walk out four more days within the next few weeks.

Food Poisoning Kills 37

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, May 12 (AP)—Thirty-seven soldiers were reported dead today after 62 of them fell gravely ill yesterday from eating food poisoned with pesticide.



CLIMBING THE HIGHWAY—Earl Pierce, an Indianapolis painter, had this novel but very practical idea for transporting a set of extension ladders for about a mile along a highway outside Indianapolis. Bringing up rear is Dave Anderson, Mr. Pierce's indispensable assistant.

Italian Gas Prices to Stay the Same

ROME, May 12 (UPI)—The government of Premier Emilio Colombo ordered oil companies yesterday to keep gasoline prices unchanged despite the increased prices they have to pay to oil-producing countries.

But the government said it would meet part of the increased

costs by reducing the taxes paid by gasoline companies.

A communiqué at the end of a cabinet meeting said gasoline prices at 152 lire (34 cents) a liter for regular and 163 lire (36 cents) for super in Italy would stay unchanged. The price was raised by 22 lire per liter last year and already is Europe's highest.

Plot Reported Unsuccessful In Argentina

Coup Attempt Foiled, Gen. Labanca Sought

BUENOS AIRES, May 12 (UPI)—The Argentine Army has issued an order for the arrest of a retired general for leading an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the military government of President Alejandro Lanusse.

Military sources said last night.

The retired general, who was said to be the leader of the alleged plot, was identified as Gen. Eduardo Rafael Labanca.

Four other army officers, three of them retired, already have been arrested, the sources said.

They said the plot to topple Gen. Lanusse involved only a few army officers and had been completely broken up. They said Gen. Labanca was the highest ranking member of the plot.

Gen. Lanusse, commander-in-chief of the army as well as president, took over the government on March 26 by ousting Gen. Roberto Levingston from the presidency in a bloodless coup.

The military has governed Argentina since June, 1966, when the country's last civilian president, Arturo U. Illia, was ousted.

One of the key reasons Gen. Lanusse took over the government, he said, was to restore constitutional democracy to Argentina and call elections to lead the country back to civilian rule.

Though Gen. Labanca is known to be strongly anti-Communist, sources in military and political circles described the alleged plot as "leftist-nationalist" in nature.

Peace Replaces Victory at Navy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 12 (AP)—The statue of the mighty American Indian warrior Tecumseh, traditional god of athletic victories and passing grades at the U.S. Naval Academy, has been exposed as a fraud.

The bronze figurehead, prominently displayed since 1830 on a granite pedestal in front of the academy's 4,300-man dormitory, is in reality that of Tamamend, the peace-loving chief of the Delaware who signed the treaty with colonial leader William Penn.

Academy officials disclosed that the true identity of the statue had been known since 1914, but that no public disclosure had been made because generations of midshipmen had clung to the Tecumseh tradition which proclaims that a penny pitched at the statue or a left-handed salute guarantees the supplicant passing grades or a winning football game against Army.

U.S. Sub Test Fires Two MIRV Missiles

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., May 12 (AP)—The nuclear submarine Ulysses S. Grant launched two Poseidon missiles while cruising submerged in the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Kennedy last night.

The Navy reported that both launches were successful, but did not disclose performance of the multiple warhead (MIRV) sections, each capable of hurling ten nuclear bombs to separate targets.

Metropolitan in N.Y. Gets Record-Priced Velazquez

NEW YORK, May 12 (Reuters)—A Velazquez masterpiece which was auctioned for a record \$6.544 million in London last year has been acquired by New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The painting of the Spanish master's mulatto assistant, Juan de Pareja, "is one of the half-dozen most important single acquisitions in the museum's history," the museum announced.

The portrait was bought by the Widenerstein Gallery of New York for the record sum of \$12.5 million on Nov. 27 and resulted in a storm of protests from British art lovers who sought to keep it in Britain.

A spokesman for the gallery said the Metropolitan took title to the painting at the end of February.

Thomas Hoving, director of the museum, told a press conference that the museum had acquired the masterpiece from Widenerstein at no additional cost to the auction price.

He denied that there was any prior arrangement between the Metropolitan and the Widenerstein Gallery for acquiring the picture, but admitted under questioning by reporters that the Metropolitan had "had an option" on it.

The amount paid for the Velazquez was more than double the previous highest sum bid for a painting—\$2.5 million paid in 1961 for Rembrandt's "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer." That work is also in the Metropolitan Museum.

Douglas Dillon, president of the Metropolitan, said that the offer

of the painting by Wilde to the museum was such a exceptional opportunity the Metropolitan could not let it down.

The portrait went on display immediately amid security arrangements in European painting section museum.

The painting, which fetched mere \$9 guineas in 1801, was at last year's London auction the Earl of Radnor, one of ancestors acquired the picture in 1811.

Aubrey Panke U.S.-Born Sing Dies in E. Berl

BERLIN, May 12 (Reuters)—Aubrey Panke, 66, a black, lean-born baritone who has in East Germany for the 12 years, was killed in an auto accident over the weekend, it was reported.

Born in Pittsburgh in 1904, Panke settled in Paris in 1947 but was expelled in 1950 supporting Ethel and Rosenberg, the atom spies were executed that year.

Soon afterward Mr. Panke came to East Germany, where he sang mostly Negro spirituals and classical music.

Mr. Panke made his New debut at Town Hall in 1949, later gave several recitals. In 1942 he sang on a tour of South America, a made a second goodwill tour in 1945.

Irving R. Benjamin, NEW YORK, May 12 (UPI)—Irving Robert Benjamin, 71, retired as vice-president in finance of the National Bohemian Society in 1968, died Saturday of a heart attack. He served the society 48

Proxmire Calls For \$7 Billion Cut in Defense

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—Pentagon critics in Congress will try to cut the defense spending budget by "about \$7 billion" this year, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said yesterday.

Imposing a ceiling on Pentagon spending in fiscal 1972 represents a change of tactics. Critics in past years concentrated on knocking specific weapons programs out of the Pentagon budget.

While declaring that there may again be some amendments of that kind this year, Sen. Proxmire told a news conference that the prime aim of the critics is a congressionally dictated budgetary ceiling.

What Sen. Proxmire considers to be the Pentagon's fiscal 1972 spending figure, his aides said, is the \$74.975 billion shown on Page 96 of President Nixon's budget book. That total covers almost everything except military assistance to foreign nations.

The forum for Sen. Proxmire's remarks was a press conference calling for cancellation of the Navy's F-14 fighter on the grounds that the plane and its expensive Phoenix missile system could neither adequately protect the U.S. fleet nor combat Soviet aircraft in dogfights.

Pompidou See Diversification Of Oil Supply

PARIS, May 12 (Reuters)—President Georges Pompidou today France would diversify sources of foreign oil supplies to meet growing power in the next 15 years.

President Pompidou, addressing a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of France's steel and electricity board, said closure of the Suez Canal crisis called for new solutions including increased nuclear energy output, to help solve all problems.

"Even if the specific difficulties with Algeria have, for the being, somewhat overbalanced the permanent lines of our policy," he said, "this policy aims at insuring our energy independence without, of course, infringing in any way on independence of others."

Mr. Pompidou said oil natural gas would remain France's chief sources of energy for at least 15 years.

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Ingrad Trial Goes On

U.S. Links Israeli Officials Soviet Jews in Hijack Plot

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, May 12 (NYT).—The Soviet press agency today said Israeli authorities were consulted by the group of Soviet Jews accused of hijacking a plane to flee the country.

Senator Seeking Entry Permits for Soviet Jews

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI).—Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., today introduced legislation to introduce special refugee visas for 10,000 Russian Jews to come to the United States.

Under present law, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is permitted to issue only visas to Eastern European refugees, and it is generally understood that a statement, Sen. Case said, "shows the deep sentiment in the Senate that something should be done for the refugees of Soviet Jews."

Volcano Throws Up Lava Flow toward Village

ATANIA, Sicily, May 12 (AP).—Lava boiled from a new vent on the slope of Mount Etna today and flowed within a mile of a village aged by eruptions in 1950.

It poured down the east-slopes of Etna, the lava set trees afire and forced the village to evacuate to the snow line.

Singer Jagger Arrives in St. Tropes

ST-TROPEZ, France, May 12 (AP).—British rock star Mick Jagger married a pretty Nicole Bianca Perez Miranzo de la Torre today in the town hall.

Hotel BUNNIK advertisement with prices for single, double, and triple rooms.

Paris Amusements advertisement for Mercury C.V. and Cluny-Palace O.V., featuring Little Big Man.



NUMBER 15—Pilot James Irwin, left, Alfred Worden, center, and commander David Scott, right, standing next to their mission insignia, last Tuesday morning at the Kennedy Space Center.

Bernsteins Host Berrigan Benefit In Park Ave. Home, Raise \$35,000

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bernstein, whose 1970 fund-raising party for the Black Panthers legal defense fund triggered widespread criticism, gave another civil liberties gathering Monday night—this time on behalf of the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and his seven co-defendants.

The 125 guests, many of whom represented the entertainment business, also went to give money. There were three \$5,000 contributions. Before the evening ended, the defense fund was \$35,000 richer.

Suit of Astronaut's Widow Dismissed, Filed Too Late

ORLANDO, Fla., May 12 (UPI).—A \$5 million damage suit filed by the widow of astronaut Virgil I. Grissom was dismissed in federal court yesterday on grounds it was filed after the statute of limitations expired.

Col. Grissom and astronauts Edward White and Roger Chaffee were killed Jan. 27, 1967, when a fire flashed through their spacecraft, trapping them inside.

U.S. Wage Plan: \$2 for Adults, \$1.60 for Teens

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI).—The Nixon administration today endorsed raising the minimum wage to \$2 an hour for adults, but proposed a cut-rate youth minimum of \$1.60 to help reduce high unemployment among teen-agers.

Czech Singer Said to Defect

PARIS, May 12 (Reuters).—Karel Gott, one of Czechoslovakia's most popular singers, has decided not to return home from a tour of West Germany, the newspaper Le Monde said today.

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Schumann Declares His Visit To Moscow Helped Detente

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann was quoted here today as saying his recent visit to Moscow advanced the cause of peace in Europe.

Mr. Schumann left Moscow Friday after a three-day visit. "During these talks and, in particular, during the talk with the chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Mr. (Alexei) Kosygin," Mr. Schumann told the Moscow News, "I noted with satisfaction the development of Franco-Soviet cooperation, which has fallen into a working pace."

Asked about the possibility of a relaxation of tensions in Europe, Mr. Schumann replied: "Naturally, care for a detente in Europe occupied the main place in the present talks. We regard positively the idea of a security conference and therefore wish to create favorable conditions for its convocation."

Col. Grissom and astronauts Edward White and Roger Chaffee were killed Jan. 27, 1967, when a fire flashed through their spacecraft, trapping them inside.

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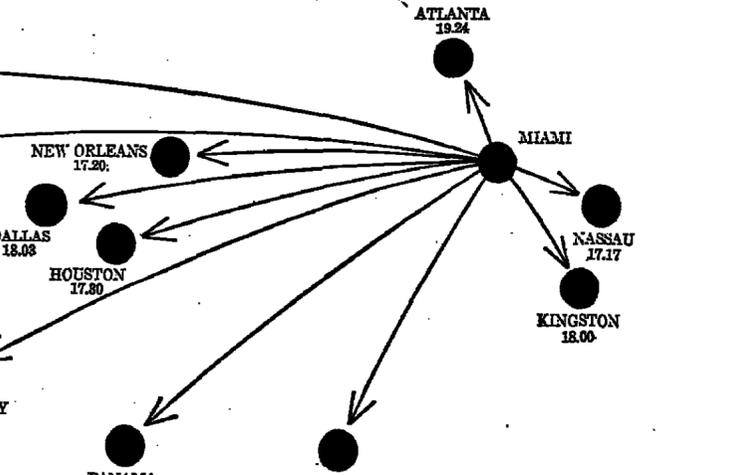
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Politics Vs. Justice

However much he may know about marketing municipal bonds or managing a political campaign, Attorney General John Mitchell has again demonstrated that he understands very little about the interdependence of law and liberty in a free society.

On Monday he compared last week's demonstrators in Washington to Hitler's Brown-shirts and extolled the police for violating the law. If this reckless speech had been delivered by a national party chairman to a partisan audience, it would have been regrettable but easily dismissed. Coming as it does from the Attorney General, the principal legal officer of the U.S. government, speaking to an official meeting of California policemen, this speech evokes renewed dismay at Mitchell's unfitness to head what is supposed to be a Department of Justice.

The radical Mayday demonstrations were from the outset ill-conceived as a tactic directed against the Vietnam war. They inevitably presented a difficult challenge to the Washington police force. The police performance was mixed. The police certainly deserve credit for avoiding the bloody violence and loss of professional discipline that have sometimes occurred in other confrontations in other cities.

But there was a resort to wholesale illegality. Normal arrest procedures were suspended. Thousands of individuals were hustled off to jail and to a detention center. They were not assigned or charged with a specific crime. They were held for long periods without food and communication. Most of them were released when the courts finally intervened. These police methods were not those of a lawful society acting under the Constitution in protection of democratic liberties. In this respect the Washington police action is not to be condoned, much less extolled, as a pattern for police in other cities. It was indeed essential to keep the streets open; but that could

have been done without resort to indiscriminate mass arrests. The failure to proceed lawfully and selectively was a serious lapse of judgment by the Washington police. To what extent this error of judgment was influenced by pressure from Mitchell is not yet clear.

The police may have feared that they were going to be in combat with tough urban guerrillas. In fact, the Mayday demonstrators were mostly feckless and leaderless. They did not generally taunt the police; they tried to engage in friendly dialogue with them. They did not resist arrest. Incidents of violence against property were comparatively few and well within the power of the police to contain.

For Mitchell to compare these demonstrators to Nazi Brown-shirts is absurd. For him to paint this lurid picture of Washington, caught up in a terrifying struggle against "mob rule," is deliberately to mislead the public. His motives appear to be blatantly political. Mitchell seems to think there are votes to be won by being "tough" with long-haired radicals. Instead of trying to maintain the delicate and difficult balance between the necessary maintenance of public order and the protection of individual rights, he has made a vulgar and inflammatory appeal to prejudice and passion.

A civilized society judges itself on the way in which it treats troublesome minorities. It is in no defense of police violations of due process for the Attorney General to argue that some of the radical dissenters would deny rights to others and would like to destroy this nation's system of liberty. Of course they would. But the law-abiding majority expects its public officials to dispense justice and enforce the laws according to the standards laid down by the Constitution and the courts, not by the depraved standards of the enemies of freedom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Requirements in Pakistan

Pakistan continues to act badly toward the citizens of its Eastern wing, whose movement for political autonomy—carried on through legal and democratic channels—was cruelly crushed by the Pakistani Army during the spring. The Yahya Khan military government still does not let international relief flow to the suffering Bengalis of East Pakistan; they are being forced to flee into India to benefit from such relief. The Western-controlled army has found the resources to stamp out the remnants of Bengali military resistance but not to expedite the movement of American wheat through the port of Chittagong. The relatively few Bengalis in the Pakistani Army and civil services—Bengalis are a large majority in Pakistan overall—reportedly are being weeded out, and the government is treating the whole Bengali movement as a seditious faction of "miscreants" rather than as the legitimate popular cause it unquestionably is. Reconciliation seems to be the last thing on the Khan government's mind, vengeance the first.

All this would be, for Americans, a matter of regret at remote distance were not

the U.S. government so heavily involved in support of the Pakistani government. But it is American arms, given in the name of anti-Communism, that were used to suppress the Bengalis. It is American loans that undergird the Pakistani economy and civil war effort. It is American wheat that is being denied to hungry Pakistanis. The American role is painfully pointed up by Gen. Khan's dispatch to Washington of his chief economic adviser to ask the United States (plus the World Bank and International Monetary Fund) to help cushion the large financial impact of its actions in East Pakistan.

It is out of the question for the United States to take further steps whose effect would be merely to aid a military government to suppress a democratic majority of its own citizens. The relief channels must be opened, and the Khan government must demonstrate that it is in a position to serve fairly both of its wings before the United States can resume its contributions to the welfare and stability of Pakistan.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Whose Fault Was It?

Europe has no responsibility for the present monetary crisis, which is due to the export of American inflation and to speculation on uncontrollable Eurodollars. France has thus no reason to pay the price for American policy again, instead of the U.S. It has been demonstrated once again that, each time a choice has to be made between the dollar and Europe, certain members of the Community who claim to be more European than the others actually choose the dollar, regardless of whether Eurofarm is likely to suffer from this—which the Anglo-American press appears to welcome—or that economic and monetary union may be handicapped. This is a further reason for France to abide by the concept of a European Europe at a time when the negotiations with Britain enter a decisive phase.

—From *La Nation* (Paris).

Amid all the recent turmoil one point stood out. It was a dollar crisis, yet the country which should have been at the center of the storm regarded the situation as it regards the balance-of-payments deficit which caused it—"with benign neglect." All through, the Americans have taken the line that there is nothing they can do, that

it is up to other countries to adjust their parties against the dollar. There may be a lack of logic in this, since the revaluations and floats over the weekend are equivalent to a partial devaluation of the dollar.

But then the Americans are in a position in which internal political considerations do take precedence over fine reasoning. The mid-term congressional elections brought home to President Nixon that battling against inflation while unemployment was continuing to rise was not the recipe for success in 1972.

—From *The Financial Times* (London).

The whole question of the dollar's strength in the face of the European and Japanese currencies has been brought to a head by the de-facto devaluation it underwent in Europe this week. For Thailand, it raises the question of how wise it is for the kingdom to hold so much of her foreign exchange in this currency.

While one cannot criticize this policy (virtually every other country follows it to some degree), it does suggest a need for a wider base, and a bank balance that can be counted in marks and Swiss francs as well as dollars.

—From *the Bangkok Post*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 13, 1896

BALTIMORE—The Lake Submarine Company has been organized here to build a vessel with which to locate and explore wrecks at the bottom of the ocean. William T. Malster, of the Columbian Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore, is treasurer of the new company. The boat is to be built at these works. It will be cigar-shaped and of steel. It will be propelled by steam on the surface and by electricity from storage batteries under the surface.

Fifty Years Ago

May 13, 1921

PARIS—"Hazing" is not so freely tolerated at American colleges as it once was. It is recognized that, like many other pranks of masculine youth, it savors of a survival of savagery. Good-natured as it may be in most cases, it is rarely less than supremely disagreeable to the victim, and it is, of course, distinctly a violation of his personal rights, an impingement of the will of the stronger upon the weaker, in the proportion of many to one.



The New China Hands

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—So many plans have gone wrong for the United States in Asia in recent years that it is sometimes forgotten that other plans have gone very well indeed. For example, if Peking and Washington do finally agree to re-establish diplomatic relations, the U.S. government will be ready with a new generation of China specialists.

The old "China service" of the American government was, of course, severely weakened by the political attacks on John Carter Vincent, John Paton Davies, John Stewart Service and other distinguished Foreign Service officers. But there is now a new crop of superb China-language officers who have been trained in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and in the China studies sections of the American universities.

Also, some of the Foreign Service officers trained on the China mainland are still around. Among these are Alfred Le Sene Jenkins, who was a language student in Peking and a political officer in Tientsin in 1948 and 1949. He is now director of Asian Communist affairs in the State Department.

Edwin Webb Martin, who is now a diplomat-in-residence at the University of California, also served in Peking and Hankow from 1946-48, and Larus E. Luthin, now in Johannesburg, Oscar V. Armstrong and Gerald Shryver have all had similar experience on the China mainland in the early days of their diplomatic careers.

"Experts" in Theory

The younger China hands find themselves in the odd position of being regarded as "experts" on the People's Republic of China though they have never been there. Among these are John H. Holdridge, a former West Pointer, who took his China studies at Cornell, served in Singapore, Bangkok, and Hong Kong and is now the principal Chinese aide to Henry Kissinger in the White House.

David L. Osborn, the present U.S. consul general in Hong Kong, was trained in the U.S. language school at Tainan in Taiwan, as was Paul Kreisberg, who was formerly head of the State Department's Asian Communist affairs section. And the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Marshall Green, while not a China scholar, has been concentrating on Asian problems ever since he went to Japan as secretary to Ambassador Joseph Grew before World War II.

For most of the 1950s, after the attacks by Sen. Joseph McCarthy, very little was done to replace the casualties of McCarthy's raids. But in 1959 a conference of China scholars including John Fairbank of Harvard, Doak Barnett of Columbia and the late John Lindbeck met in a Gould House conference to dramatize the need to restore the old tradition of Chinese scholarship in the Foreign Service.

In Three Tiers

Since then, the Ford Foundation has contributed about \$22 million to the China-language and area studies. Other foundations have added a little over \$2 million, and the government has put up about \$18 million under the National Defense Education Act. Meanwhile, the universities of the nation have contributed another \$20 million to this effort over the same period of time.

Thus there are now these three layers of China specialists available—men like Fairbank, Barnett, and Robert A. Scalapino of the University of California, the older mainland-trained Foreign Service officers in the State Department; and the younger men now serving in the White House, the State Department or overseas in countries where there is a large Chinese-speaking population.

In some ways this ambitious training program resembles the Soviet studies experiment started during the Harding administration almost a decade before the United States recognized the U.S.S.R. in 1933. It has not produced officers as prominent as George Kennan, Charles E. Bohlen, and Llewellyn Thompson, who helped guide U.S. Soviet policy for a generation, but it has produced a competent group of diplomats and scholars who are prepared to serve in China if they get a chance.

This, of course, will probably take some time. The guess here is that we are far short of diplomatic recognition due to the difficulty of settling the Taiwan question. Also, it could be, ironically, that the Peking government will not be eager to receive American diplomats who are scholars of Chinese history and who have in many cases been trained in Taiwan.

The present leaders in Peking have tended to discourage scholarship in Chinese history prior to the Communist take-over. So much so that perhaps the most distinguished scholarship on China is now taking place in the United States.

Nevertheless, there has been foresight in restoring the China service. It is too late for the old China hands and too early for the new, but it is prudent if normal U.S.-China relations are restored.

Rope for a Redneck

By Tom Wicker

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—At a fund-raising dinner in Dallas Saturday night, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama was characteristically coy about running for President again in 1972. But here in Wallace's home base, veteran Wallace-watchers are merely amused by his relative reticence. He could no more fail to run, they say, than the Alabama River could fail to flow past this historic old first capital of the Confederacy.

The Dallas dinner, at which Wallace raised \$40,000 and complained to a cheering crowd of more than 1,000 that neither major party paid enough attention to the working man, was in itself evidence that the governor has not retired from national contention. There's another, similar dinner (\$50 a plate) planned for Nashville, Tenn., later this month and neither Texas nor Tennessee is fertile ground for raising money for strictly local operations in Alabama.

Additional evidence is to be found in "The Wallace Stand," the governor's newspaper, which plays up the two dinners as well as the George Wallace watches (the hands end in boxing gloves) as \$15.95 (Alabama residents add 6 percent). Which tells you something about taxes in Wallace country. With his customary mastery of the nuances of demagoguery, Wallace changed the main headline on this publication overnight from one which had him pledging to pardon Lt. William Calley to a modest proclamation that the lieutenant is a "scapegoat." This transformation, Montgomery sources say with some amusement, followed publication of a Gallup Poll that found a majority of Americans

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against pardon but convinced of the scapegoat theory.

Even more compelling evidence of 1972 intentions was seen here in the governor's address at the opening of the regular legislative session last week. After showing little interest in politics—in Alabama or elsewhere—during an earlier special session this year, the old slam-bang candidate suddenly reappeared.

It was, wrote Don Wasson in the Montgomery Advertiser, "the old magic" on display before crowded galleries and on statewide television. "The manner of delivery, the gestures, the excitement in his voice and the fervor of his address were indeed mindful of the 1968 campaign."

Promising, for instance, to talk "in a lot of places" about the Supreme Court's recent decision in favor of busing school children to achieve desegregation, Wallace observed caustically that "Mr. Nixon said he was against busing. Well, every member he put on the Supreme Court voted for busing. He ought to have talked to them about it before he appointed them to the Supreme Court."

So it is taken for granted among those who know Wallace best that he is already running, although they believe his emphasis this time will be on the South and on building a maximum electoral-vote total below the Potomac. What his chances are remain to be seen. The busting decision undoubtedly gave him new ammunition and hurt President Nixon. But on the other hand progressive new governors in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Arkansas, and Republican governors in Tennessee and Virginia, will certainly fight Wallace hard, either overtly or covertly.

Tennessee Chances

Gov. Winfield Dunn of Tennessee, where Wallace ran strongly in 1968, says, for instance, that Nixon will win a lot of former Wallace voters in 1972, but knowledgeable Tennessee Democrats scoff at that. Not only is Wallace still strong, in their view, but any of his defectors—probably having been Democrats in the first place—are likely to vote for a Democrat who promises them

more economically than the President will be able to do.

What seems to interest thoughtful Alabama observers more, these days, than Wallace's 1972 prospect is his long-term future. One of the main reasons they are confident he will run next year is their belief that his personal mania, not so much for office itself as for winning office, is his lifeblood. Short of a much greater triumph in 1972 than his moderately good showing in 1968, they ask, where does George Wallace go?

About 49 percent of Alabama voters voted against him for governor last year. And these appear to be a hard-core, permanent opposition; as 18-year-olds begin to vote and more blacks enter political life, an anti-Wallace majority seems likely in the state where he once could do no wrong. Even this year, in the special legislative session, his proposal for a \$35-million bond issue for parks, highways and medical education was cavalierly slashed to \$3 million for medical education only.

Alienated, in one way or another, and off the Wallace team are the expert political operators—Seymour Trammell, Bill Jones and Cecil Jackson—who ran the 1968 campaign. And the election in 1970 of a young, attractive and public-spirited state attorney general, Bill Baxley, not only suggests that the new, progressive Southern politics has reached Alabama, too. It seems also to have set up a formidable contender for governor in 1974, and one who owes nothing to George Wallace.

The '72 Sweepstakes Spurred by Ambition

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—It is a heavy responsibility for anyone to suggest we need more presidential candidates, since the field of contenders in the New Hampshire primary already threatens to outnumber the voters.

But we do need a larger choice, or at least a more significant choice, and I think there is a way to achieve it with only a slight modification in the present rules of the nomination game.

The idea, quite simply, is to run the contenders against men of their own age in the primaries, and then put the champions of each age division up against each other in the convention. It is a simple adaptation of the rules of horseracing to politics. Instead of having races for two-year-olds, three-year-olds and handicapped horses, we would have divisions in each primary for 40-year-olds, 50-year-olds, and older men, and then let the convention pick from the champion of each division.

Crazy notion, right? But it came to mind—rather forcibly—after listening to three speeches at last week's Washington Post book-and-auditorium lunch. By accident or design, the speakers represented different decades. There was 23-year-old Garry Trudeau, the Yale grad and creator of the *Doonerbury* comic strip; 36-year-old Bill D. Moyers, the former White House aide and newspaper publisher; and 42-year-old Rep. James W. Symington, D. Mo., the former U.S. chief of protocol.

Each was talking of his vision of America—talking with rare eloquence—and while they shared what might be called a humane optimism about our country, each man described its peril and its promise from a distinctly different perspective, reflecting his age and his own experience.

The Line of Duty

I had gone to the luncheon rather as a matter of duty. Political reporters learn to endure speeches, but after listening to the Democratic presidential contenders for four months this year, I felt I had already heard enough to last me a lifetime.

To my astonishment, I found I was listening with interest to fresh ideas. Not that these men were necessarily wiser than the presidential contenders, but they saw things differently just because of their different age.

All the active contenders are looking at America from the same vantage-point—the perspective of the World War II vets who entered politics in the era of the "Fair Deal and the Cold War." They're not to be faulted for being captives of their own experience. Like all the rest of us, their experience is by no means the whole of the national experience and their perspective is not that by which the nation might choose to see itself, and be led, if it were given a free choice.

Our system of presidential politics tends to narrow the

choice to men in their 50s, occasional "ambitious" up in his 40s can try to crusade, as John Kennedy did the political odds are against him.

Doubtless our system is in putting a premium on experience. No novice at a moment about use the White as his prep school. The of proof that he can handle job should be on the y man, and, in most cases public will probably judge the prudent course is to let the more experienced of tenders.

But our present system rates the younger content most before their claims are considered, and thus deprivation of hearing the many differences of views that from the differences of an outlook.

The age range of this active Democratic contest stretches only from Birch not-very-youthful 43 to Humphrey's not-very-old 63. For Bayh, all of the cratic hopefuls were born a decade of Humphrey. I range of the 1968 Rep contenders was equally 1

But if the presidential rics were run in age in the competition would be open and the range of at the final stage of nom far more interesting.

One could begin by sett a "handicap division" f older political warhorses, s the wisdom of their yes now considered too old f presidential primaries. A rily taking age 60 next Jc the cutoff point, that c might include such worth as Senate Majority Leader Mansfield, Stuart Sym Abraham Ribicoff and Mills. Even Averell Harr Dean Acheson and Clark C might be coaxed into e; the gentlemanly competit this division.

None of them is a pirit tender for President at th and their age would weigh them in the final choice what a comfort it would know that one of them be available as a fallback in the convention, shou younger divisions produce new men who would

The next division—com to the three-year-old divi horseracing—would be fo in their 50s. This division normally produces the over ners. There one would find phrey and Edmund J Henry Jackson and V Proxmire (and doubles e running against each other

The Fast Money

The "two-year-olds" in new presidential derby we the man in this de—flashy, but of dubious : power. The winner of thsion might go all the way ; the older horses in the fi he were truly of exce quality, but in any eve competition of these young against each other would b and improve the issues de in that division. In 19 example, we would find George McGovern and Hughes as the probable fa But other fortyish Det might also give it a spin- betterment of the public Such men as Frank C Adlai Stevenson, Tom E and Walter Mondale migl enter the race under the Since I am writing thes to suit myself, I would a "yearling" division fo dates under 40. The wir this division would obvie the rankest kind of dar in the final. But bright politicians would be enc to familiarize themselves v national track to add the to the discussion (an important) to bring many youthful contemporaries politics through their pres campaigns.

The "yearling" division : would probably have in John Tunney of Californi Wendell Anderson of Mi West Virginia Secretary J Jay Rockefeller and m Moyers, who have great of future service but h public office at the mom

When one thinks how the nation's track, to add the to the national dialogue in weeks, there may even be for overlooking in this the Constitution's requ that presidential contende least 35.

In any case, the win the primary competition four age-divisions would for the convention, wh final choice would be m that choice. I would be more appealing than we are likely to have in present system.

Silicone Oil

Low-Cost, Energy-Absorbing Bumper Demonstrated

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—A father-and-son engineering team who equipped a car with a low-cost energy-absorbing bumper, rammed it at five an hour into a concrete block at the Old Senate Building yesterday.

Philip A. Hart, D., stepped out of the front passenger seat to tell a report-

er, "you knew you hit something, but you knew you didn't have a \$300 repair bill."

There was no repair bill at all because the car, a 1971 American Motors Hornet station wagon, was undamaged.

In contrast, a 1970 Hornet sedan with a standard bumper, test-crashed last year into a fixed barrier at the same speed, needed repairs costing \$204.50. Repairs for 1971 models generally have gone up substantially over the 1970s.

Last Friday, Paul H. Taylor, 56, and his son Douglas, 23, crashed the '71 Hornet into a fixed barrier at higher speeds, 7 1/2 and 10 mph, and filmed the results for a screening before the Senate Commerce Committee.

At 7 1/2 mph the car—which Douglas Taylor, working alone for four hours with a quarter-inch electric drill, had fitted out—suffered no damage at all.

At 10 mph an experimental rubber engine mount failed, causing the fan to do \$91.78 in damage to the radiator. But the 1970 Hornet, which the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety crashed at the same speed last year, needed repairs costing \$508.40.

Screaming Question

The question that "just screams out for an answer," Sen. Hart told the hearing, is why the Department of Transportation, which the Taylors had formally informed about their system (and at least seven firms have similar ones), apparently ignored it in setting bumper-performance standards.

The standards require 5 mph front and 2 1/2 mph rear bumpers on the 1973 cars, and 5 mph bumpers front and rear on the 1974s. The Taylors testified that with three months lead time they could supply all the components the industry needs for 5 or even 10 mph bumpers, front and rear.

The Taylors may prove to be embarrassing, too, to the Big Three auto makers, all of whom testified Monday.

General Motors, for example, urged that the Department of Transportation continue to have full administrative discretion to set bumper standards. GM opposed a proposal, tentatively part of a bill sponsored by Sen. Hart and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., to require 5 mph front and rear bumpers on 1975 models, at an estimated annual savings in insurance premiums of \$1 billion.

Ford Motor Co. said that the Hart-Magnuson proposal would



SHOCK PROOF—Inventor Paul H. Taylor explains his shock absorbing car bumper to Sen. Phillip A. Hart of Mich.

cost it about \$75 a car, and that the customer's cost, about \$100, would not likely be offset by decreased insurance costs.

Yesterday, however, the Taylors said their price to manufacturers for a 5 mph system would be about \$25 (and for 10 mph, \$35 to \$40), plus an estimated but assertedly small cost for substituting stainless steel for carbon steel in the bumpers themselves.

Satur-5 Work

The elder Taylor is president of Taylor Devices, Inc., and of its research affiliate, Taylor Developments, Inc., both of North Tonawanda, N.Y., near Buffalo. He is a graduate engineer and an inventor. The firms gross about \$1.2 million a year and have 55 employees. His son, who will receive his engineering degree in two months from the State University of New York at Buffalo, is research director of Taylor Developments.

For years, Taylor Devices has made—for cranes, reduced cars, even the Saturn-5 launching site—cushioning equipment using sil-

icone oil. Packed under pressure in a cylinder, the oil compresses when struck by a piston but quickly regains its original mass, a "liquid spring."

On a car, four Taylor units normally are bolted or spot-welded to the frame, with the forward end of each piston attached to the bumper. Paul Taylor compared the way it absorbs an impact to "laying your head on a pillow." He said auto makers' labor costs would be increased little, if at all.

Last October, almost simultaneously, Ford and American Motors expressed interest in the Taylor units. Chrysler and GM followed. Now, Paul Taylor testified, Ford has installed a set on a special safety car that suffered zero damage in a 27.6 mph barrier crash—the equivalent of two cars colliding head-on with each traveling at 55.2 mph.

Mr. Taylor said Ford's cost estimate of \$100 for 5 mph protection is "certainly not realistic." At another point he said, "we won't make too many friends with our statements here."

CAB Says Australia Violates Airline Pact

By Robert S. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday threatened retaliation against Qantas Airways unless Australia lifts restrictions on the number of flights of two U.S. airlines flying into that country.

In a statement, the CAB implied it would impose similar restrictions on Qantas.

It was the first time that the CAB has taken such strong action against a foreign airline and could foreshadow similar measures against countries limiting the number of low-cost U.S. charter flights.

The CAB accused Australia of violating the basic treaty establishing air service between the two countries. That treaty—like most others governing mutual airline rights—establishes what cities each country's carriers may serve. However, the actual selection of airlines is left to each government and the decision on the frequency of flights (per day or per week) is left with the airlines.

But, the CAB charged, Australia prohibited American Airlines from flying daily service to the country and allowed only three flights a week to Sydney. When American requested two additional trips to Melbourne, Australia also rejected that proposal. In addition, Australia forced Pan American world Airways to cut back its weekly flights from nine to seven.

May Disallow Flights

The CAB warned yesterday that it may disallow some of Qantas's existing flights to the U.S. and turn down new flights planned by the carrier. Qantas now has 13 flights between Australia and San Francisco, with four passenger planes continuing on to New York and London.

The action highlighted the delicate nature of international negotiations over airline rights, with each government trying to protect its own carriers' interests. In most cases, the government owns the airline and often seeks to shield it from excessive foreign competition by limiting the number of cities to which other countries' carriers can fly. Qantas is government-owned.

Industry sources said yesterday, however, that restrictions against the number of scheduled flights by an airline are relatively rare. Much more pervasive are limitations on the number of non-scheduled charter flights, which usually offer passengers substantially lower fares than the scheduled flights.

The charter airlines now face quotas in West Germany, Japan, France and England. In addition,

Australia, Israel and Belgium have absolute prohibitions against charter airlines.

position' against foreign airlines and governments.

Australian Reaction

CANBERRA, May 12 (Reuters).—Civil Aviation Minister Robert Cotton said today that U.S. applications for more transpacific passenger flights would intensify existing over-capacity and undermine the economic position of Qantas. However, he denied that Aus-

tralia had refused the application for American Airlines to operate two additional services a week into Melbourne, adding that the applications were still being considered.

The minister made his remarks after conferring with Aviation Department officials on the CAB allegation that Australia took "unwarranted, unilateral restrictive action" in denying extra flights into Melbourne.

French Myth?



The only thing you will not find at Orly.

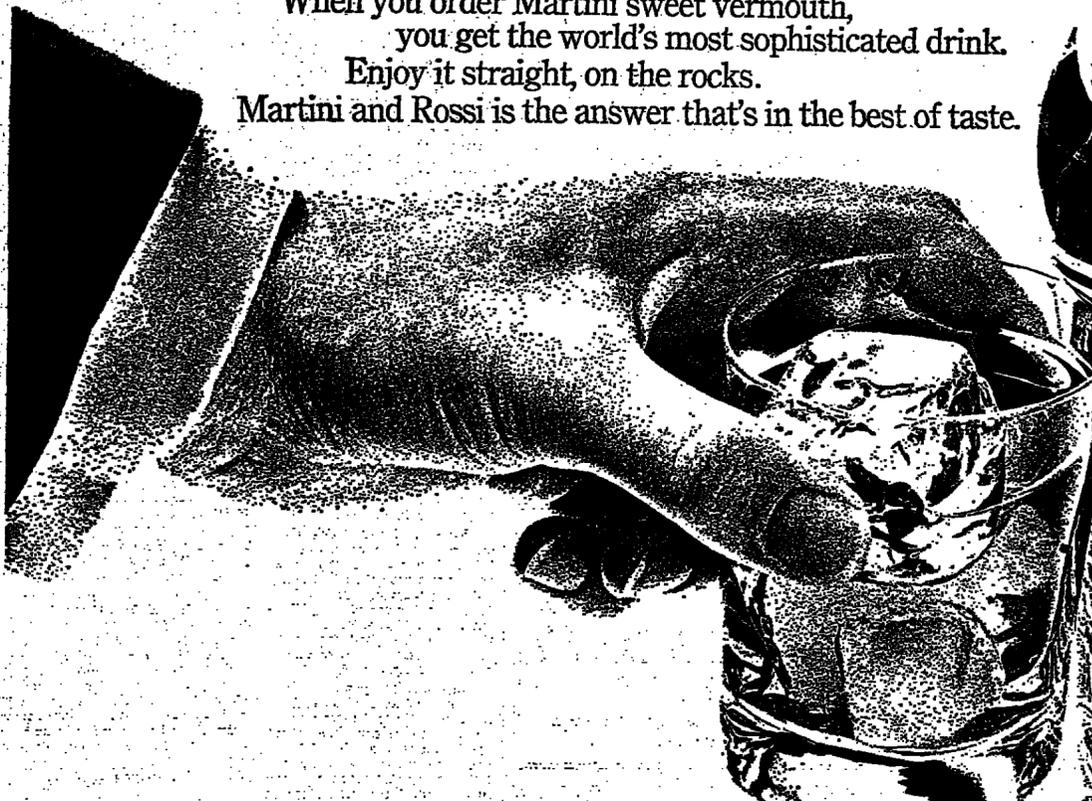
Myths, how fragile! One touch of reality and—crack—they crumble. An example: France is for you cancan, narrow streets, musty shops. Then, you arrive at Paris-Orly. A building of glass, air-conditioned, stuffed with shops and services to welcome you. You can browse in dozen of boutiques, offering the most prestigious french specialities representing centuries of tradition (no myth, this). Here are lovingly aged brandies, exotic cheeses,

unforgettable foies gras. And perfumes (what would life be without perfumes!), jewels, watches and cameras. And naturally, clothes! What is fashion, if not French? That's not all. At Orly you can wine and dine, go to the movies, to the drugstore, rent a car, park your child, do your marketing! And speak english too! Try Orly. Enjoy the efficiency of technical services. But, please, no myths about Orly!



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Lavish Plans for Persian Anniversary

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—Iran will be a festive land next October, with grandiose, state-planned celebrations for the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian Empire and the Bal des Petits Lits Blancs (an anniversary too, for this charitable organization, if only the 50th).

The Shah of Iran has planned things on a thousand-and-one-night, grandiose scale to entertain his guests, 50 kings and chiefs of state, for three days and three nights, starting Oct. 15. Short of sending a flying carpet

for them, it is hard to see how he could do more.

To start with, he has ordered the installation of a camp, recalling Emperor Cyrus's camp in the Persepolis desert, facing the famous ruins.

The whole thing will be a direct homage to French taste, cuisine and savoir-faire. Jansen is maintaining the decoration of the tent, Maxim's will handle the catering and the Groupe de Paris (well-known for its galas) will help with the planning of the fetes. Lanvin Men is doing the embroidered uniforms (two pounds of gold thread each) for the ambassadors and dignitaries. Later on, those uniforms will be adopted by Iranian ambassadors abroad.

A Forest

French landscape artist Jean Deloigne is in charge of the gardens. He is installing fountains and planting a whole forest of low pines. The flowers will be carefully tended in nurseries so they will bloom at just the right hour.

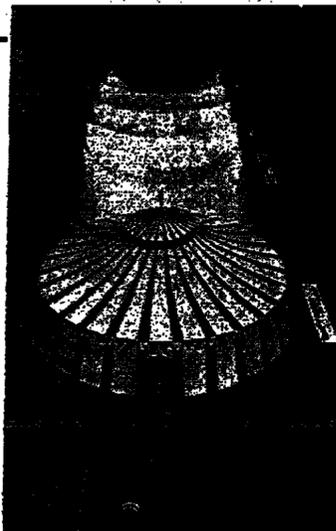
The camp is being equipped with all the essentials—including an electric power unit, three wells, 300 telephones and a heliport. It will spread over a surface four times the size of the Place de la Concorde and will

include a grand salon, a dining room, a club house (with a gambling room) and private quarters for the Shah and Empress Farah (brown and beige for him, blue and stainless steel for her). Fifty tents for the guests, beige to blend with the color of the sand, are being set up on a five-branched pattern, an old Iranian philosophical symbol.

Jansen decorators are keeping 300 people busy on the project, using 37,000 meters of fabric (with plenty of red velvet and blue tulle), Louis XV furniture and crystal chandeliers which are being trucked away to Iran this week. Even the bathrooms are being made in Paris, a tricky job that is keeping Jansen technicians flying back and forth to make sure the pipes fit.

Feeling it would be too bad to let all this grandeur go to waste, the Baronne Sellière has announced that the Petits Lits Blancs (of which she is president) will hold its ball there. With the help of Dr. Mehdi Bousheri, director of the Maison de l'Iran in Paris (and brother-in-law of the Shah), plans are being made to fly 174 Parisians (at a cost of \$650 each) to Iran for five days of imperial living. Two days in Persepolis will

The grand salon, part of the camp to be erected in the Persepolis desert in celebration of the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian empire.



be followed by excursions to Shiraz and Isfahan. The climax will be the ball itself, on Oct. 31, which will be held at the Golestan palace with the empress as patron.

Jeweler Fred, on Rue Royale, celebrated his 36th anniversary today—but he may well have run out of cake which, stuffed with 35 semi-precious stones, must have been most palatable. Fred, who does a rather nice job with coral, lapis lazuli and pearls, is also exhibiting the latest Piaget watches. (Very beautiful, very expensive.) But some of his nicest, as well as least expensive

pieces (\$300 for a ring), are elegant combinations of wood and gold.

Two young couturiers will share fashion honors at the Cannes Film Festival. President Michèle Morgan has decided to wear a new dress every night. Most of her wardrobe will come from evening gear specialist Laris Azarou but the gown Miss Morgan will wear at tonight's opening gala is signed Jean-Louis Scherrer.

Dining Out in Paris Moroccan Couscous

By Jon Winthro

PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—You can find a couscous restaurant, Arab or repatriated French, on every other corner in this city. You would do well to pass most of them by unless you have a cast-iron stomach or a streak of masochism.

But—as with Chinese restaurants—when you happen on one that prepares its cuisine the way it was meant to be prepared, you are in for something exceptionally good.

Among North African nations, the Moroccans pride themselves as being the finest cooks. I've never been there so I wouldn't know, but if Chez Asasa Flis is any example, they may have a point.

Claude Aissa's father runs a much better-known restaurant under the same name (Aissa), but the son and his wife Liliane have no need to bow their heads as long as they have a Moroccan cook like Mrs. Zohra.

The best opening dish is *pastilla de Fec* and it manages to be light, delicate and substantial all at once. Composed of pigeon, chicken and chicken livers together with egg, almonds, spices and herbs inside a flaky pastry shell, once you have tasted it you know that you are not in any ordinary couscous joint.

But couscous is the main point of this restaurant and they do it very well indeed. There are various types—with spiced lamb

chunks, boiled mutton, and mutton, chicken with—and the best is *tagine* (a sort of stew) and so on.

As for all the couscous it is served with a steamed beef flavored with spices: dry for my taste—and a sausage of ground mutton hot spices.

Chicken, raisins and broiled with vegetables—Zucchini squash and to complete the trimming.

But to get back to the 1: it is boiled shoulder of that is cooked with an of hot and milder spices as cinnamon, and tawa end, sugar, prunes and p. lemon.

The thing to end with is a deliciously hot and during the meal t. Royal Smala red, an wine of 1955 at only 11 (\$2.75), also goes far to that North Africa is anyt a gastronomic desert.

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that sells the "grapefruit diet" plan through newspaper advertisements with "obtaining money through the mails by means of false representations."

The advertisement claims that the user will lose weight even if he eats fatty foods because "fat does not form fat" and the grapefruit acts as a "catalyst... (for) the fat burning process."

Neither statement is scientifically true, Dr. Margen said, pointing out that the Mayo Clinic had never endorsed the diet.

No Fat Loss

The nutritionist said there are several ways in which a person on a diet can lose a lot of weight without it being a fat loss. Any but a well-balanced diet depends on this fact, he said.

One such regimen is the low-salt diet, which causes the loss of extracellular water. A similar result occurs with high-protein

or high-fat diets that cause acid buildup that dehydrates the body.

Any low-carbohydrate diet such as the grapefruit causes the destruction of cells and a big weight gain. The loss of a protein cell is 80 water. The loss of a protein cell as muscle, is not v. overweight person desir ever.

Dr. Margen said that been involved with several which accepted to t the best diet for a fat r and found the formula similar to what most A. eat regularly.

Ideal Diet

The ideal diet for fat re consists of 30 percent fat, cent protein and 55 perc carbohydrates with a caloric tion that should never g 1,200 calories.

"Any man or woman v less than 1,200 calories a destroying some protein."

Most Americans eat f about the ideal propor the overweight ones eat more fat than they "probably about 40 or 42 fat" and exceed their limits of 2,500 to 2,800 l and 2,200 to 2,400 for w. "The overweight man h slightly more calories t needs for several days. I way to lose those stored is to eat slightly less l needs for several days.

"There is no magical c tion of foods that has s reducing virtues," he sa

Los Angeles Tim

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Art in Rome

Tyler School, 15 Lungotevere A. Da Brescia, Rome, to May 22. Rhode Island School, Piazza Cenci, Palazzo Cenci, Rome. Young Americans, as disenchanted with consumer society in general as with its parallel products—advertising, standard environmental and pop art—are coming around to a new and healthy approach. This is quite clearly evident in two lively interesting student shows here this month.

At Tyler "dappled things... all things counter, original, spare, strange... like lentils, feathers, bits of eggshell, and laminated wood, are used in layers and drawers in the extraordinary boxes of Aris Patch, little nature kitchens and ladders she calls "landscapes." Collins crochets hangings that look like nests of swallows or sea anemones. Grippin ties knots of twine into mysterious messages, and Lucy Commoher handles cloth in imaginative ways. The return to tactile surfaces made of natural and everyday materials, the humble enjoyment of the work process itself, without any arty crafts overtones, is forward-looking and joyful.

New realism by Dennis and Barmit, Mandelbaum's unusual experimentation with blueprint and other textures, Richard's fretted steel segments, and a host of expert and intriguing printmakers and other painters round up this positive exhibition. While there is only one "environmental" piece at Tyler (quite a humorous one at that), the one at Rhode Island School consists of real, live grass, covered with dew. Apart from this work by Leigh, there is only one abstraction. But Chiro's bright cheerful enamel-like peasant paintings, Patricia Calne's thoughtful portraits, Gattali's life-size group composition and other canvases deeply shocked some young Italians of the same age who misook them as examples of that old academicism they themselves still fight so hard.

In fact this work is several steps beyond the old Italian concern with "modern" art. It is a fresh realization that the careful observation of daily reality and the slow, painstaking work with materials close at hand is the sanest way out and its own reward.

Terry Haas, Monotypes and Etchings, Il Segno, 4 Capo Le Case, Rome, through May.

Terry Haas is a printmaker par excellence. Her "Tondi" are handled superbly and seem to pertain to cosmic events and nature phenomena. They are etched with a loose, sure energy in a variety of metal colors and clean designs. The very small and fine ones, the closest to grassy, seedy, growing things and minerals, are the most delicate and lyrical.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Etruscan Riddle Reported Solved; Italians Doubtful

MOSCOW, May 12 (Reuters)—A Bulgarian professor has solved the riddle of the language of the ancient Etruscans, according to the Soviet news agency Tass.

Tass said that Vladimir Georgiev has found that the Etruscans, who lived in Italy before Rome was founded, spoke a language akin to that of the ancient Getae, a Thracian tribe from what is now northern Bulgaria. The Getae language is known.

(However, Mauro Cristofani, an Italian archaeologist, said the information given by the news agency was not sufficient to form a definite judgment. United Press International reported from Florence. Mr. Cristofani said that the Bulgarian had previously made unsound statements about the language.

[An Etruscan expert at the University of Rome also dismissed the story. He said there was little more to be discovered about the language, that the alphabet has been understood since the 18th century and that more than 90 percent of the vocabulary is known. The last substantial discovery, he said, came in 1964, near Cerveteri, where Punic and Etruscan texts were found together.]

The Soviet report came from Sofia.

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Belgium Buys \$30 Million U.S. Gold

As It Cannot Add Dollar Holdings

RUSSELS, May 12 (AP-DJ).—Belgium has exchanged about \$30 million of U.S. gold because its dollar policy prevents it from increasing its dollar holdings, a central bank spokesman said today.

On May 2, the Netherlands sold \$55 million of U.S. gold to the Treasury's gold fund, the New York Times reported today.

The report followed a U.S. Treasury statement Tuesday that it had sold \$282 million of gold to the IMF on behalf of France "in a transaction needed some months ago."

A Belgian spokesman said beyond certain working balances of dollars, the central bank does not increase its dollar holdings without being guaranteed against the exchange risks.

The spokesman indicated there was no other option than to buy gold as Belgium is approaching the limit of the amount of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) it is allowed to use under rules of the International Monetary Fund. The rules generally prohibit a country from using SDRs to accept any more than the amount of SDRs originally issued.

The gold purchase could be used to pay for U.S. goods and services, but Belgium's central bank has not yet decided to do so just after last week's "easy money" purchases of U.S. securities since the monetary crisis in the beginning of May.

European bullion markets in London, where gold climbed to its highest level in more than a month, were steady and quiet. The price was marked up 1/16 cent to \$404.65 an ounce.

Forward rates fluctuated widely, with discounts on sterling weakening as much as 15 points in the 6-month position.

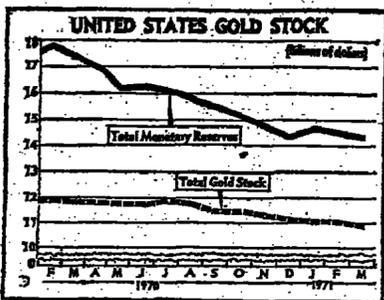
Trading on the Brussels exchange was also considerably calmer after the active trading yesterday which followed the Belgian government's decision to float the franc on the official market.

Dealers said the Belgian National Bank's intervention was limited to at most a few million dollars and it did not intervene at all at the official dollar fixing, which was at the 49.625-franc floor level.

The free market dollar was quoted late in the day at 49.10 to 49.40, up from 49 to 49.30 yesterday.

One dealer said speculators had not yet been able to find any loopholes in the government's decision to separate the official and free markets. This is designed to curb speculation by making all capital transactions pass through the free market, with its floating rate.

As the government measures take effect, demand for dollars could increase, one dealer said. The current high Eurodollar interest rates are also producing demand for dollars.



Dollar Rate for Mark Slips But Trading Is Moderate

PARIS, May 12 (REUTERS).—Exchange rates in Frankfurt waited for a move from the West German central bank as the dollar was dropped on the foreign currency market today.

The dollar declined in moderate trading to 3.5670 marks after opening at 3.5670, down from yesterday's 3.5700 close.

The Bundesbank has not been in the market since the exchange reopened Monday after closing last Wednesday at the peak of a massive inflow of dollars.

Dealers waited for the bank to declare its intention of selling some of the more than \$2 billion it absorbed in last week's crisis at a price of 3.53 marks per dollar.

But indications were that the bank may stay its hand for a while yet.

"We can sit on the fence and watch the trend for some time before there might be any intervention," one central bank official said.

London Prices Narrow In London, trading on the foreign exchange market returned to near-normal for the first time since the currency crisis blew up.

Buying and selling prices narrowed, though dealers said the market remained thin. Eurodollar rates eased slightly and spot rates, helped by the normal mid-week upward technical adjustment, went up 13 points to \$2.4125.

Forward rates fluctuated widely, with discounts on sterling weakening as much as 15 points in the 6-month position.

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Chrysler Deal In Japan Cost \$100 Million

In Return for 35% Of Mitsubishi Motor

TOKYO, May 12 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler Corp. is to pay \$100 million for a 35 percent share of Mitsubishi Motor Co. of Japan. The U.S. auto firm expects to cover the amount from the cash flow over a three-year period.

Officials of the companies said Chrysler formally applied to the Japanese government today for permission to make the acquisition and that government approval is expected in mid-June.

Under the agreement, Chrysler will acquire a 15 percent interest in 1971, an additional 10 percent in 1972 and a final 10 percent in 1973.

The price of the various portions will be calculated on the basis of a base price plus certain premiums that depend on Mitsubishi Motor's financial results.

Charles B. Gorey, Chrysler vice-president in charge of Far East and African operations, said Chrysler expects to do "extremely well" in the company's 1971 second quarter and expects good profits for the entire year.

Mitsubishi Motor is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. Chrysler will obtain its interest through an increase in Mitsubishi Motor's capital.

Chrysler and Mitsubishi are already cooperating in several areas, even though Chrysler's investment has not been approved yet.

Chrysler began marketing the Dodge Colt, a small auto made by Mitsubishi, in the United States and Canada in January 1971. Plans call for Mitsubishi to export 36,000 Colts this year, 80,000 in 1972 and 125,000 by 1975.

Mitsubishi executives said the company will have to increase production capacity to meet the 1975 target.

Starting this fall, Mitsubishi Motor will begin importing a 111-horsepower auto designed by Chrysler, the Dodge Dart, at a rate of about 100 units each month. The Japanese company is later expected to assemble this auto in Japan.

Mr. Gorey said Chrysler does not have any plans to increase its ownership above 35 percent. Because all the other shares are owned by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries there is no danger Chrysler could gain control through purchases on the open market.

Such fears have worried government officials in their consideration of General Motors Corp.'s plan to acquire 35 percent of Isuzu Motors Ltd.

Plans call for Chrysler to provide directors for the auto company's board in 1971. Five in 1972 and seven in 1973. At the end of the year, the board will consist of 13 Japanese and seven Chrysler directors.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

German Prices Continue Rise

The West German wholesale price index, excluding value-added tax, rose 0.4 percent to 110.1 in April from March this year and was 5.2 percent higher than in April 1970. The Federal Statistics Office reports (1962 equals 100). Commenting on rising prices, the State Secretary in the Economics Ministry, Philip Rosenthal, noted the country must expect increases to continue at an annual rate of about 5 percent for the time being.

U.S. Steel Firms Boost Prices

U.S. Steel Corp. and Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. will increase prices for stainless bars, billets, wire, including cold heading wire, rods, sheet and strip by 6.5 percent effective May 17. The move follows similar increases by other U.S. manufacturers.

Cunard Sues Glasgow Yard

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders (UCS) is "concerned but not unduly worried" about a Cunard suit claiming \$2 million (\$4.8 million) in compensation for the three months late delivery of the Queen Elizabeth 2 luxury liner. UCS Chairman Anthony Henper says company lawyers have studied the suit and "have advised us that Cunard has no pension plan had to be paid the Glasgow shipyard would go bankrupt, throwing 7,000 men out of work."

Cost of Living Up in Italy

Italy's wage-related cost-of-living index rose two points for the three months ended April 30, giving the country's workers automatic pay increases effective from May 1. The increases range from 87 lire (\$1.39) to 1,888 lire (\$3.04) per month. The index now stands at 170, the government statistics office reports, up seven points from May 1, 1970 (May-July 1966 equals 100).

GE Urges Lockheed to Buy U.S. Engine

By Philip Greer NEW YORK, May 12 (WP).—The government should guarantee loans to Lockheed Aircraft if the firm uses American instead of British engines in its T-101 TriStar airliner, the chief executive of General Electric said yesterday. GE itself is a leading maker of jet engines.

Making public the main element of letters to President Nixon and Treasury Secretary John B. Connally Jr., GE chairman Fred J. Borch thus brought into the open a split within the aerospace industry on the guarantee for Lockheed.

One of the leading Senate opponents of the Lockheed loan, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., immediately indicated that he intends to use GE's statement against the administration proposal. "This is a major breakthrough," he said.

Lockheed Reaction In London, where he had just signed a contract with Rolls-Royce, Lockheed chairman Daniel J. Haughton stressed that his firm "has not asked the United States for a subsidy. All that we require is a guarantee for additional loans from our 34 bankers and this will be the last money that we pay back."

Conversion of the TriStar to accept GE's engines would cost about \$53 million, Mr. Borch said. But the increased cost of the RB-311 "makes the conversion to GE engines a virtual standoff," he said.

Mr. Borch said that requiring GE engines in the TriStar would create "many thousands of jobs in the hard-hit aerospace industry." He estimated the increased manpower needed by both GE and Rolls-Royce, which makes the engine coverings, would be 10,000 to 12,000 jobs.

AFL-CIO Backs Guarantee ATLANTA, May 12.—The AFL-CIO will throw its considerable legislative muscle behind the administration effort to get a loan guarantee for Lockheed, union president George Meany said yesterday.

Following a meeting of the federation's executive council here, Mr. Meany said the AFL-CIO would back the plan because "it means thousands and thousands of jobs affecting thousands and thousands of our members who are employed by Lockheed."

Japanese Machines Set Record

Japan's exports of business machines and equipment in 1970 exceeded imports for the first time, totaling 118.56 billion yen (\$377 million) compared with imports worth 116.07 billion yen, the Nippon Office Management Association reports. The association valued total Japanese production of business machines and equipment in 1970 at \$4.77 billion yen (\$1,846 million). Desk-top calculators accounted for 55.4 percent of the production in 1970, edging over the 50 percent mark for the first time, and 60 percent of that output went for export. Production of electronic calculators has increased 7,100 percent in the past five years, the group says. It expects sales of most business machines and equipment to remain heavy this year except for desk-top calculators, which it said may decline.

Citing Cost, Employment Factors

Senator Cranston told a press conference he would offer this condition as an amendment to legislation establishing the loan guarantee, expected to be introduced tomorrow.

Citing several examples of what he considered serious mismanagement by Lockheed executives, Sen. Cranston said his amendment would require all 14 members of the board of directors to resign, allowing the stockholders to elect a new board. He said no member of the present board and no present employee of the company would be elected to the new board under his amendment.

Outline of Bill WASHINGTON, May 12.—A draft of the administration bill, circulated yesterday among key members of Congress, did not refer specifically to Lockheed or the fiscal problems it encountered in development of its commercial TriStar airliner.

The draft would limit any guarantee to the \$250 million sought by Lockheed. It would authorize Treasury Secretary Connally, an advocate of the

guarantee, to set terms and conditions for a loan if it is demonstrated that credit is not otherwise available. No interest rate was specified.

Five-Year Renewable Limit A five-year guarantee limit is set by the proposed legislation, but it authorizes negotiation of one five-year extension. It requires that the guaranteed loan be repaid before any of the borrower's other obligations.

The bill would also forbid the borrower to declare dividends while the loan is in force unless the Treasury secretary waives the prohibition. The secretary would be authorized to check the borrower's books and to control sale of any assets during the loan period.

Northwest Industries gained 1 1/8 to 28 7/8 in active trading. CNA Financial was the most active issue. It closed at 22 1/8, up 1 5/8, on a volume of 320,000 shares. CNA Financial Preferred (A) was second most active, rising 2 to 29 3/4.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished mixed in moderate trade. Northwest Industries Warrants, the most actively traded issue, gained 1 3/8 to 18 1/8.

Blue-chip issues were among the strongest performers of the session. But International Paper slipped 5 1/8 to 37 7/8. Standard Oil of New Jersey, which said it looks for appreciable improvement in 1971 figures, gained 3 1/4 to 78 7/8.

Among other blue chips, Alcoa, extending yesterday's rise, gained 1 1/2 to 70. Bethlehem Steel, gained 3/8 to 23 5/8. Union Carbide moved ahead 3/4 to 48, and Allied Chemical was up 5/8 to 32 5/8. Kennecott Copper lost 1 to 34 7/8. The company said it plans to appeal the government ruling requiring it to divest itself of Peabody Coal.

Kinney Services, one of the most actively traded issues, was up 1 3/8 to 37 1/2.

Wirtschaftsbank Zürich Löwenstrasse 28, CH-8023 Zürich. Tel.: 48 80 71. Telex: 789. Cables: Meritrust. First National Bank of Washington Trust Department 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20006. Tel.: 737-1700. Telex: 89 2658. Cables: Firstnat WSH.

N.Y. Prices Gain Slightly; Trade Slows

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed today with slight gains after fluctuating all day near yesterday's closing levels.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 937.46, up 0.21. Volume fell to 15.14 million shares from yesterday's 17.73 million.

Analysts said the many investors were inactive and that buying was cautious. The market was also restrained by some profit-taking.

Advancing issues led decliners 711-0-650, with 316 issues unchanged.

Gold issues were strong following the rise in bullion prices in European markets. American South African rose 7 8 to 59 1/2. Dome Mines 1 1/2 to 68 3/8 and Homestake Mining 7 8 to 28 1/2.

In autos, Chrysler fell 1 8 to 30 1/4 after continuing to plans to invest \$100 million in Mitsubishi Motors. General Motors also declined, but Ford and American Motors closed with gains.

Automotive parts manufacturers, which have been reporting earnings gains in the replacement parts business, placed several entries among the market's 64 highs.

Echlin Manufacturing rose 1 3/8 to 43 3/4. Genuine Auto Parts moved up 1 to 31 1/2, and Monroe Auto Equipment climbed 3 to 59 1/2.

Computer issues were strong and showed increases. Honeywell rose 2 1/2 to 110 3/4. Burroughs, NCR and IBM all rose. Glamour issues were generally strong, but Corning Glass fell 2 1/2 to 25 1/4. Disney rose 2 7/8 to 126 1/2. Other gainers included Xerox, up 2 1/8 to 108 3/4, and PerkinElmer, up 1/2 to 10 1/2.

Among the losers was Memorex. Bausch & Lomb continued strong and added 10 5/8 to 143 after trading as high as 145.

Aerospace issues were strong. Lockheed rose 1 4 to 13 3/4, and Boeing gained 1 3/8 to 25 1/8. McDonnell Douglas and General Dynamics also showed gains.

Airline issues were mixed, with Pan American rising 1 1/2 to 18 5/8 and UAL, Inc., the holding company for United Air Lines up 1/2 to 39 3/4. TWA fell 1 to 31 1/2, and American Airlines 3 8 to 24.

Blue-chip issues were among the strongest performers of the session. But International Paper slipped 5 1/8 to 37 7/8. Standard Oil of New Jersey, which said it looks for appreciable improvement in 1971 figures, gained 3 1/4 to 78 7/8.

Among other blue chips, Alcoa, extending yesterday's rise, gained 1 1/2 to 70. Bethlehem Steel, gained 3/8 to 23 5/8. Union Carbide moved ahead 3/4 to 48, and Allied Chemical was up 5/8 to 32 5/8. Kennecott Copper lost 1 to 34 7/8. The company said it plans to appeal the government ruling requiring it to divest itself of Peabody Coal.

Kinney Services, one of the most actively traded issues, was up 1 3/8 to 37 1/2.

Congress Leaders Monetary Study

SEATTLE, May 12 (REUTERS).—Two congressional leaders expressed concern over the way the Federal Reserve is handling the money market and the repercussions in the 11 States.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, R., introduced a proposal to call an annual economic conference to discuss the crisis and consider the U.S. gold window.

Javits, a senior member of the Foreign Relations and International Commerce Committee, told the House that the world is on a "collision course" with gold and that the U.S. pledge to sell gold is "a mistake."

Democratic sources in Washington quickly expressed concern over the long-dreaded "gold window" that the Treasury is to close off gold sales, AP sources reported.

On the other side of Capitol Hill, House Banking Committee Chairman Wright Patman, D., said his panel will open a "wide investigation" of international monetary affairs that focus on the specific effects of the European crisis on the U.S. economy.

First General Resources Company. The Company Established in 1922. Assets in Excess of \$10,000,000. OVER THE COUNTRY: Monday, May 11, 1971. 8:17/4. Ask: 8 3/4. 80 AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

Japanese Arousing Hostility of Other Asians

By William D. Hartley BANGKOK, May 12 (AP-DJ).—There is a growing uneasiness in Asia over the rapidly increasing Japanese economic dominance of the area.

Japan views the area as its natural economic territory, and it is expanding its business activity throughout Asia at a rapid pace. Its trade already dominates the area, and its investment, in search of inexpensive labor and raw materials, is beginning to pour in. Japan is the most visible economic power in Asia; its products, advertising, businessmen and, lately, tourists, are everywhere.

As a result most Asians dislike and distrust the Japanese. "After the war they were humble. You talked to them as equals," says a Filipino. "But gradually we are beginning to get the impression of arrogance. They have assumed almost the same stance they affected prior to 1941."

War Memories Linger More than 25 years have passed since Japan's military control of its neighbors was broken. "The generation that fought them and suffered at their hands is the generation that runs Southeast Asia now," says Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. "I suppose when my generation steps aside, the feelings will be more normal."

But it is not only a question of war memories. The Japanese want to control, not participate, and they buy unrealistically into markets to increase their power, other Asians say. Charges of duplicity and racial prejudice are widespread. It troubles Asians to admit they need

the money and the skills of the Japanese to produce for their own markets and to build their economies. "We don't want political independence from the British just to become economic serfs of the Japanese," says a Malaysian government official.

The Japanese say they have paid for their wartime sins, and should not have to keep apologizing. "It is the inevitable psychological reaction of a poor nation looking at a richer country," says a Tokyo economist. "The disparity between Japan and the others is growing fast and there is a mixed feeling of envy and jealousy."

The crux of the problem, some suggest, is simply a difference in national personalities. Japanese businessmen are aggressive, and other Asians find this approach strange and troubling.

Unfair Tactics Charged They appoint local sales representatives at the outset of a venture, then step in when the market is established and business is thriving, it is alleged.

Even equitable relationships eventually become Japanese-controlled. A Japanese partner in a joint venture, for example, may insist on expansion. The local partner, unable to find new capital, allows the Japanese to supply the expansion money and take a majority share in the enterprise. Control of raw materials can produce the same result. "Certain materials were needed to be imported for a local-Japanese joint venture," explains one Asian. "But the Japanese set the price high and the factory suffered a loss. The local businessman panicked and sold out to the Japanese partner. Then the factory made a profit."

Japanese also resort to profit-losing prices to gain control of a market, other Asian businessmen complain. An American spokesman says "they like nothing better than to knock out American manufacturers. If they get rid of us, they are free to raise prices. And our customers are right on the verge of shifting."

The charge is untrue, responds Takeshi Ito, general manager of Mitsui & Co's Philippine office. But he admits that "the first desire of Japanese companies is growth, then profit."

Some of the antagonism has racial overtones, but critics say the Japanese are to blame for that. A banker in Kuala Lumpur says, "When the Japanese are in South Africa, they class themselves as whites. When in America, they class themselves as an advanced nation. And in Asia they call themselves fellow-Asians. Is it any wonder people don't trust them?"

Japanese tourism is another cause for Asian complaints. They at first thought it would mean foreign exchange earnings. But to many Asians it seems Japanese businessmen are benefiting the most.

Tourists fly on Japan Air Lines, on tours arranged by Japanese-owned, Bangkok-based agencies. They often stay at the Amarin, a Japanese-owned hotel, and eat Japanese food served at a Japanese-owned restaurant. They shop at Daimaru department store, another Japanese firm, and even hire Japanese tour guides to show the sights around Bangkok. At night the men mingle with imported Japanese hostesses at the Japanese-owned Sant Chateau nightclub.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

TRASA AG., Société Anonyme Holding Luxembourg

Luxembourg-Ville, April 30, 1971

Dr. Bert B. Meak Jr., President and Managing Director of Trasa AG, 13 Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

announced that the Board of Directors of Trasa AG has declared an interim dividend of 8% on the common shares payable as from May 27, 1971.

Trasa AG has appointed as paying agent: Mertrus Commercial Bank S.A. 68 Avenue de la Liberté, Luxembourg.

Wirtschaftsbank Zürich Löwenstrasse 28, CH-8023 Zürich. Tel.: 48 80 71. Telex: 789. Cables: Meritrust.

First National Bank of Washington Trust Department 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20006. Tel.: 737-1700. Telex: 89 2658. Cables: Firstnat WSH.

Dividend payable as from May 27, 1971, of 8 cents U.S. net per share upon surrender of Coupons No. 3.

TRASA AG Société Anonyme Holding Luxembourg.

European Markets

Table of European market data including Amsterdam, London, and Zurich with various stock indices and prices.

Milan

Table of Milan market data including various stock indices and prices.

Paris

Table of Paris market data including various stock indices and prices.

Zurich

Table of Zurich market data including various stock indices and prices.

Market Summary

Summary table of market activity for May 12, 1971, including stock indices and volume.

Highs and Lows

Table showing high and low prices for various stocks and commodities.

One Dollar

Table showing the value of one dollar in various currencies.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Table of New York futures prices for various commodities.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Table of Chicago futures prices for various commodities.

WHEAT

Table of wheat futures prices.

CORN

Table of corn futures prices.

SOYBEANS

Table of soybean futures prices.

SOYBEAN OIL

Table of soybean oil futures prices.

LIVE HOGS

Table of live hog futures prices.

SHELL EGGS

Table of shell egg futures prices.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Table of frozen pork bellies futures prices.

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Table of live hog futures prices.

SWISS ALUMINIUM LTD. ALUSUISSE (Zurich, Switzerland)

Introduction paragraph for the Swiss Aluminium Ltd. report, mentioning the 52nd Annual Report and the Board of Directors.

Section on 'Production' detailing the output of primary aluminum and the expansion of the Valais plant.

Section on 'Sales' discussing the distribution of primary aluminum and the success of the 'Alusuisse' brand.

Section on 'Research and Development' highlighting the company's commitment to technological advancement.

Section on 'Financial Results' providing a summary of the company's performance for the year.

Section on 'Future Outlook' discussing the company's plans for the coming year and long-term strategy.

Section on 'Shareholders' information, including details about the company's capital structure and dividends.

Section on 'Directors' listing the members of the Board of Directors and their roles.

Section on 'General Information' providing details about the company's history and operations.

Section on 'Consolidated Balance Sheet' as of December 31, 1970, before profit application.

Section on 'Consolidated Statement of Source and Application of Funds 1970'.

Section on 'Review of the Last Five Years' summarizing the company's performance from 1966 to 1970.

Section on 'Consolidated Income Statement 1970'.

Section on 'Consolidated Balance Sheet' as of December 31, 1970, after profit application.

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Section on 'Consolidated Income Statement 1970'.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from Page 18' and 'S'.

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'T' and 'U'.

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'V' and 'W'.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'A' and 'B'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'C' and 'D'.

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'E' and 'F'.

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Advertisement for ALDRINGER TRUST, société anonyme, detailing its purpose and administrative structure.



Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for fund names, closing prices, and changes. Includes funds like ORK (AP), Dow Jones, and various international funds.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes major stocks like IBM, GE, and Ford.

Bugner's Fight Makes Him An Unwanted Heavyweight

WEMBLEY, England, May 12 (UPI)—Heavyweight champion Joe Bugner can rest easy—there's no danger to him from this side of the Atlantic. That goes for Muhammad Ali, George Foreman and all for current European king Joe Bugner, who made his first defense of the Continental crown last night, would not be worth hiring as a sparring partner.

So said Fritz Wiese, manager of West German Jurgen Blin after his fighter lost a split decision to the 21-year-old American-rising-bout fighter at the Emmer Pool arena in a mauling, scrambling 15-rounder. "Bugner is not a good champion of his own country or the Continent," Wiese said disgustedly. He would not even offer Cassius Clay or Joe Frazier good sparring practice.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks with columns for stock symbols, closing prices, and changes. Includes stocks like STRALS, Albit, and various Canadian companies.

Ali-Bout Is Off Top Grand Prix Drivers Must Qualify for Monaco

MONTE CARLO, May 12 (Reuters)—The world's top drivers will have to take part in qualifying competition for the Monaco Formula One Grand Prix—third leg of the world drivers' championship. The Automobile Club of Monaco announced today that 23 drivers had been invited for the May 23 race and the fastest 10 in practice—which starts May 20—would line up on the starting grid. Last year ten of the 16 starters were exempted from qualifying.

Alcindor Leads All-Star Players In Vote Scoring

NEW YORK, May 12 (UPI)—Lew Alcindor received near-unanimous backing as the center on the 1970-71 National Basketball Association all-star team. After leading the Milwaukee Bucks to the NBA championship in only their third year of play, Alcindor drew 15,938 votes of a possible 17,000 in balloting by writers and broadcasters in the 17 league cities.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks with columns for stock symbols, closing prices, and changes. Includes stocks like 494 Almonte, 338 Bank, and various Quebec companies.

Miss Gould Wins Twice in Bonn

BONN, May 12 (UPI)—Australian Shane Gould yesterday posted two world best times in an invitation swimming meet before 800 spectators at the Frankfurter Schwimmstadion. Her 1:00.1 in the 100-meter freestyle was not officially recognized as world record because they were set in a 25-meter pool. According to the rules of the International Swimming Federation, records are eligible for international recognition only if set in a 50-meter pool. Miss Gould, 14, won the 100-meter freestyle in 58.1 seconds and the 400-meter freestyle in 4 minutes 16.2 seconds.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets with columns for location, price, and change. Includes London, Zurich, and Paris.

Advertisement for I.H. Meyerson & Co., Inc. featuring foreign stock indexes and business services.

The Scoreboard

Table of The Scoreboard with columns for event, name, and score. Includes tennis, basketball, and other sports results.

Business

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

PEANUTS

HEE HEE HEE HEE

I SHOULD KNOW BETTER THAN TO TRY TO DICTATE A LOVE LETTER...

B.C.

WRONG WAY

WRONG WAY

WRONG WAY

WRONG WAY

L.I.L. ABNER

MY 'METHOD' IS TOO DANGEROUS—

—TO TRUST IN ANYONE'S HANDS BUT MY OWN!!

I HAVE COME BACK TO DOGPATCH TO DIE—

—AND IT WILL DIE WITH ME!!

BETTY BAILEY

DID YOU TAKE THE JEEP IN TO GET THE BRAKES FIXED?

YES

GOOD, THEY WERE REALLY SHOT

HE SAYS HE CAN FIX THEM FRIDAY

MISS PEACH

ARTHUR SAYS WEEDS HAVE A RIGHT TO BE ALLOWED TO GROW. THEY ARE ACTUALLY INDIGENOUS PLANTS!

ARTHUR'S WEED GARDEN

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN, ARTHUR?

I THINK IT MEANS THEY WERE HERE BEFORE THE INDIANS...

BUS SAWYER

IN WHAT OTHER WAYS, MRS. VAN NER, HAS YOUR HUSBAND SEEMED DIFFERENT?

HIS SUDDEN APOCALYPTIC...

WIN AND I HAVE ALWAYS LOVED EACH OTHER, BUT AFTER 12 YEARS OF MARRIAGE, WE TAKE EACH OTHER FOR GRANTED...

... BUT LOOK AT THIS DIAMOND RING HE SUDDENLY GAVE ME. IT MUST HAVE COST \$40,000 AND THEN A HAWK COAT AND A NEW CAR...

WIZARD OF ID

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU CAN GIVE ME TO HELP OVERCOME MY SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS?

TAKE ONE OF THESE CAPSULES EACH DAY.

WHAT'S IN THEM?

FOUR-LEAF CLOVERS

REX MORGAN M.D.

THAT LOOKS LIKE KEVIN'S CAR PARKED IN YOUR DRIVEWAY, MOTHER?

YES—AND ISN'T THAT THE DOCTOR'S CAR OUT FRONT?

THOSE CHILDREN OF MINE ARE STILL CRYING? I WANT TO SEE THEM, KEVIN?

PLEASE—THEY'LL BE ALL RIGHT—

A FATHER HAS TO DISCIPLINE HIS CHILDREN DOESN'T HE?

POGO

THE CRIMINAL ELEMENT BOSES ON—PORCYPINE IS SINGIN' HIS SPECIAL.

I WAS EATIN' SOME CHOP SUEY WITH A LADY IN ST. LOUIS WHEN I SUDDEN HEARS A KNOCK AT THE DOOR...

ANY THAT KNOCKER HE SAYS 'MONEY SHOW YOUR DADDY OUT SOME MONEY OR YOUR DADDY WAS A SNOOZE— ONLY MORE!

IT BEMMES DON'T IT? MISS ANABELLE IS EITHER CRYIN' OR LAUGHIN'— SHE PROLY DON'T LIKE CHINESE FOOD.

RIP KIRBY

NO LOCK FINDING OUR NEW PET'S HOME, SIR, BUT HERE'S THE NEWSPAPER, PERHAPS THERE'S A 'LOST CAT' AD.

THAT NIGHT... THANKS, DESMOND, MUCH MORE OF THIS AND WE CAN OPEN AN ANIMAL SHELTER...

FUSSY EATERS, THESE PETS. ONE DOESN'T EAT PICKLES AND THE OTHER DOESN'T EAT PARROTS, BUT I'LL GET SOME TEA FOR US...

BEAUTIFUL! FIRST PIERRE AND THEN THOR...

BLONDIE

IT'S ME, DEAR, I'M HOME

I'M NOT SPEAKING TO YOU!

WHAT DID I DO?

WHEN I'M SPEAKING TO YOU AGAIN, I'LL TELL YOU!

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TAIPEI, May 12 (NYT).—The world champion Dallas Aces greatly increased their lead in the qualifying stage of the Bermuda Bowl bridge contest last night, winning 30-0 in matches against Brazil and China. The French team, which had led earlier in the event, had a harder time, losing 8-12 to the North America II team, and beating Brazil 12-8.

Meanwhile, the Australians scored a 10th-round victory over North America II by 70 international match points, worth 7 1/2 in victory points. But earlier, in the 9th round, they had lost 6-14 against Nationalist China.

There is no play this afternoon. A key match in the evening, which begins the third cycle of qualifying play, will be between France and Australia. If the Australians can beat the European champions decisively, they will retain some slight chance of overtaking them and reaching the final which begins Saturday.

The standings after 10 rounds were: the Dallas Aces, 157; France, 131; Australia, 102; Nationalist China, 72; Brazil, 63; North America II, 63. Five rounds remain to be played in the qualifying stage.

In the most sensational deal of the ninth round, the North America II team gained 15 international match points, sufficient to turn defeat into victory against France. On bridge-corama, Lew Mathe of Los Angeles overcalled the opening one-spade bid with two diamonds. East raised spades, and Mathe's partner, Don Kraus, modestly hid three clubs. West showed his heart suit, and Mathe raised clubs, knowing that his partner must have a fine suit to bid at the three level in such circumstances.

One might have thought that East had bid enough, but he persevered to four spades on the grounds that he held two honor cards of trumps. Four spades could be made with

good breaks, but goes down two tricks as the cards lie. South could have doubled and collected 300, but he did better by continuing to five clubs. East was looking at the ace of trumps, and his partner had bid twice, so he doubled in the belief that his opponents were sacrificing.

South had no great difficulty in making five clubs doubled with an overtrick after the opening lead of the spade ace. He ruffed in dummy, cashed the heart ace and entered his hand with a heart ruff to lead the spade queen. He ruffed out West's spade king and played trumps. East's club ace was the only trick for the defense.

North

♠ A 8 5 2
♥ K Q 7 5 4 2
♦ J 9 2

West (D)

♠ A K 9 8 6
♥ K J 10 8 3
♦ J 9
♣ 2

East

♠ 5 4 3 2
♥ Q 9 4
♦ 10 6 3
♣ A 8 7

South

♠ Q J 10 7
♥ 7
♦ A 8
♣ K Q 10 6 5 4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♣ 3 ♣
3 ♥ 4 ♣ 4 ♣ 5 ♣
Pass Pass Double Pass
Pass Pass

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PLAY FAIRIS CHDAR
AM I IN REORGANISE
RID RESTORATION
LITER LOO INTONE
STARACEN ESNE
ZIED INTERRICOM
PELEE ENITALLIRIE
EVAE MELINE MAIST
RES TILIER GARTIE
INTERSTY COY
LAUD TROOPED
ONREADIS SEE RAVIE
BUTTHEISSTRAP PAIT
LITHEIR TITHEIR
STARS AMEER SIEP

DENNIS THE MENACE

IT'S NOT SO DARN EARLY. ALL THE PEOPLE ON TELEVISION ARE UP!

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EVIRT

GOYBE

NITFAC

JYLFOU

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TYPED SAVOR. HALVED. SHAKEN
Answer: What the stenographic pool was — "SHORT-HANDED"

BOOKS

PROMISES TO KEEP:
My Years in Public Life, 1941-1969
By Chester Bowles. Illustrated. Harper & Row, 657 pp.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Four personal prejudices avoiced in me when I tried to pick up Chester Bowles' "Promises to Keep: My Years in Public Life, 1941-1969," and made the book seem as heavy as a tombstone. First, memoirs by retired public figures (statesmen, chairmen of boards, center-folders) tend to be ego-fat dripping in cloying first-hand, autobiographies that cover only the public aspects of their authors' lives are all too often as sparklingly animated as Andy Warhol's film of the Empire State Building. Third, I'm increasingly persuaded that books over 400 pages long are out of shape and in need of exercise. And finally, titles taken from poems by Robert Frost ought to be banned forthwith. But Chester Bowles was a figure one had occasion to admire off and on over the years, even if his brand of liberalism seems out of date today. So I hefted the book.

A preliminary browse revealed that the former dean of ambassadors had covered his life from the time he gave up an annual income of \$280,000 at his advertising firm Benton & Bowles, Inc. in order "to contribute to the war effort" as Connecticut state fire ration administrator, to the point of his resignation as ambassador to India. One noted that he had devoted as much space (approximately 160 pages) to his years with the Office of Price Administration as he had to his years in the Kennedy administration as under secretary of state and the President's special representative and liaison to the African and Latin American affairs. Were the two periods of equal interest and significance? one wondered. If Mr. Bowles thought so, what was his point? Simply to write "My Years With Chester Bowles"? So I turned to his epilogue to see if he had extracted a point.

Sure enough: there, in his concluding chapter, were round, optimistic after-dinner phrases about our current "political witch-hunt," about the need for "a greatly strengthened UN, armed with effective, adequately financed peace-keeping machinery," etc., and about how "this is no time to throw up our hands in despair." And pinned onto them was the lame conclusion that "I am hopeful that this account of my years in public life may provide some encouragement to those who are beginning their careers, and who are concerned about the task of social innovation and political reform." So it seemed that an ego of large proportions was operating here.

But a random sampling of "Promises to Keep" revealed an ebullient spirit marching through these pages; an engaging sense of narrative; an intriguing (almost incredible) magnanimity toward certain Connecticut politicians like former business partner and former Sen. William

Benton and former Democratic national chairman John whom a smaller man than might justly have acc doublecrossing him; an bordering on harshness to Secretary of State Dean and certain other Kenn Johnson advisers, who therefore have really doing things roughly in Bowles' So I decided to read the "Promises to Keep" as a memoir. Or rather as a written memoir about an uneven interest. Bowles lectures of his war years of the Office of Price Administration—while doubtless of historians and perhaps a for people who lived those years and would know the inside story of erment's fight with labor and the consumer "line" on inflation—se an awful lot on relative His account of a career neocort politics that won governorship from 1949 and a seat in the House reventatives from 1953 to lively and shrewd, and pr Bowles was a progressive genius politician with an sense of public morality, doubt that the programs to enact (and recounts detail) have much practical tinness to the problems of local governments today.

And I don't think the memoir will prove an to who are people—not ev who are not now diet with Bowles' style of if For while Bowles is clear of extraordinary energy, sense and administrative the fact remains that he acquire those qualities in ing, nor does he trans by writing.

On the other hand, his on the Kennedy years, national affairs, and in p on the present and future are interesting indeed, somewhat self-congratulatory opposition to American Southeast Asia—document with memos and corresp he wrote in the early turns out to have been p His characterization of around President Kenn eager pragmatists lackin conviction says with gra Noam Chomsky has her with briefties. His had briefings on various inter crises will prove extreme able to the general reade, for instance, who understand exactly what on how in Pakistan. And of all, Bowles leaves an un-fathomable feeling th we need to solve our prob not apocalyptic seizures of energy, knowledge, and perseverance.

So I recommend this b

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is New York Times book review-

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

1 Movie-ad word
5 Ensign
9 Ledger entry
14 Drink mix
15 City near Lake Tahoe
16 Aquarium fish
17 Critical juncture
21 City character
22 Assemble
23 N. Y. summer hours
25 Snoop
26 Gorge
28 Piccadilly, for one
31 Kindled
32 Samovar
33 Ibsen girl
37 Part of a Darwin title
41 Bolt down
43 Dawn goddess
45 French month
46 Moore specialty
48 Topic of discourse
49 Family member
51 Denial

52 Pair
53 Neat as —
55 Store specialist
59 Item in a certain book
62 Wicker basket
63 Wand of —
64 Island of exile
65 Bold
66 Pitcher
67 Take it easy

DOWN

1 Intuition, for short
2 Word of disdain
3 Having a distinct style
4 Riviera town
5 David
6 Kind of wing
7 Mongkut's tutor
8 Pearls
9 Had brunch
10 Collections
11 Baffle
12 Diamond slip
13 Flavorome
18 Swarm
19 Certain carriers
24 Air

26 Boor
27 Charter
28 —Mag
29 Conclude
30 Thus: Lat
31 Brainwash
34 Reference
35 Twenty q
36 Land mass
38 Party init
39 Byzantine
40 art work
45 Family in O'Neill
46 Ballet skir
47 Sewing-in attachment
48 Contest
49 Lyric den
50 Track-test member
52 Quick-lun stop
54 Require
56 Sufficient
57 Aaskan II
58 Tip
60 Work at
61 Rodent

مکان العمل

Mahoviches Lead Attack

Canadiens' Victory Evens Cup Series

By Dave Anderson

MONTREAL, May 12 (NYT)—Mahovich brothers once again played the Montreal Canadiens to a 5-3 win last night over Chicago Black Hawks which ended their Stanley Cup championship hockey series at two wins each.

The Mahovich duo was given assistance by Yvan Cournoyer, who tallied two goals in the four-of-sevens series, which resumes in Chicago tomorrow night. The Mahoviches scored six of the Canadiens' 13 goals and assisted three. Pete had a goal and assist last night, and Frank had two assists.

In addition, Pete Mahovich's striding hustle led to the Canadiens' most important goal, Guy Lapointe, which provided a 2-1 margin in the opening end. The Canadiens took a quick 2-1 lead.

Belts Retains Title as He Fails to Drive Winner

DETROIT, May 12 (Reuters)—Peter Wolfenden of New Zealand, Hervy Fillion of Canada and Alan Haughton of the United States all closed the gap on reigning world champion, Steve McQueen, in the 1000-mile endurance race.

McQueen won two races and finished second once and Wolfenden and Haughton each won a race at Hazel Park. Wolfenden also finished three times to move to second place in the standings. But the European champion from Baden, near Vienna, leads by 223 points.

Soviet Five Defeats U.S. All-Star Team

CANANDAUGUA, N.Y., May 12 (AP)—The Soviet national basketball team survived a late rally by a team of United States college and amateur players last night to gain an 83-82 victory in the opening game of an American tour.

Modestas Paulauskas, a 6-foot-5 guard, scored 22 points and 7-2 center Sergei Kovalevko added 14 to lead the Soviet team. Darnell Hillman, who has signed with the Indiana Pacers of the American Basketball Association, led the U.S. team with 19 points. Jeff Fitch added 17 in the game, which was played under Amateur Athletic Union rules.

The Scoreboard

EVERY UNION—At Syracuse, Ala.: The British Lions beat the United States 24-17 in the opening match of a three-month tour of Australia and New Zealand. Lions and Eagles each scored 10 points. Fullback Bob "the Bull" Seymour scored the winning points and led the Lions to a 10-0 lead in the second half. The Lions scored 14-17, 17-15.

More Sports On Page 13



FAMOUS RIGHTS—Joe Louis grabs the right hand of Max Schmeling that knocked him out in the 12th round in 1936. Schmeling is in Las Vegas to attend a testimonial being given to Louis on Friday, his 57th birthday. Oh yes—Louis knocked out Schmeling in one round in their 1938 return match.

Mrs. Ryun Pacesetter for Jim's Comeback

EUGENE, Ore., May 12 (AP)—Anne Ryun, only four months a bride, was shocked when her world champion husband gave up in the middle of a national title race. Even Jim Ryun didn't know why he quit that day in Miami nearly two years ago. But he knows why he came back.

"Anne was my source of motivation," said the world's fastest miler. "I had lost my enthusiasm and she hadn't. I don't think I'd ever step off a track and quit again." "Quitting was a way to get out of an unresolvable situation," said the former University of Kansas star of the move that became an international incident in the track world.

"I couldn't say no," said the 6-foot-3-inch runner. "I was a member of the university team and I knew it was a good team and I didn't want to get them down. I needed a rest but I was committed to run." Ryun has said he was mentally and physically exhausted after training to peak for the 1968 Olympics in Mexico the previous summer. He'd had immuno-deficiency and a pulled hamstring. Because he felt the pressures of obligation to his team, he wouldn't let up. But he wouldn't say whether it was his own conscience or his coach that was unrelenting.

Instead of running, he quit. Instead of going from Miami to a meet in Europe, the Ryuns returned to school, where Jim resumed his studies and a somewhat normal life—except for the hate mail. "We received so many ugly letters," said Anne, winding up on recalling those bitter days. "A

lot of postcards came with just the words "quitter" or "you quit." Jim Ryun did come back—to face all those who called him a quitter." And this Sunday, in the International Freedom Games in Philadelphia, he will try to continue his comeback when he runs the mile against Marty Liquori, the runner who beat him that afternoon in Miami. Now the mail is fan mail. After his first race, in San Francisco, one woman wrote: "It's just like America has a good, wholesome youth to look up to again." Already this year Ryun, 24, has equaled the indoor record of 3:58.4 in San Diego and, in the

Belts Grand Slam Pitcher Dunning Is Hit for Indians

By George DeGregorio

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT)—Steve Dunning, the Cleveland Indians' \$60,000 bonus baby who was the No. 1 draft choice last June in the free-agent sweepstakes, was supposed to do his pitching in the minor leagues this year. But the Indians, who can use all the help they can get these days, had a change of heart and kept Dunning, a fastball thrower, to help support a sagging mound staff.

Last night Dunning got the starting assignment and in the second inning he helped stake himself to a 5-0 lead with a grand-slam homer, the first by an Indian pitcher since John O'Donoghue clouted one against Detroit on June 1, 1967. The Indians blew the lead but hung on to rally and beat the Oakland A's 5-5. But reliever Phil Hennigan got the victory. Hennigan, brought up Saturday from Wichita, replaced Dunning in the fifth with none out and four runs across. He allowed only two hits the rest of the way as the Indians notched their tenth victory in 29 games and snapped a three-game A's winning streak.

Kansas Relays, ran a 3:55.8, the fastest mile since Kip Keino of Kenya did a 3:56.5 in August, 1968. He's also learned to relax, to compete on his own terms, to share his wife's view that life is to be enjoyed. "Jim's the serious one, the organized one," said Anne. "Jim enjoys running and I want him to have fun. We decided that if he ran a couple of races and it wasn't fun he'd quit—but on a more favorable note." Ryun has no intention of quitting yet. But he's going to run only in those meets he wants to run in, with the 1972 Olympics in Munich his understood, but unstated, goal.

Major League Standings

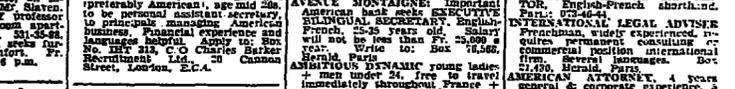
Table with columns for National League, Eastern Division, and Western Division. Lists teams like New York, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Montreal, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Oakland, Kansas City, California, Houston, Minnesota, Washington, Cleveland, Oakland, Kansas City, California, Milwaukee, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, New York, Washington, Cleveland, Oakland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Oakland, Kansas City, California, Milwaukee, Chicago, Oakland, Kansas City, California, Milwaukee, Chicago.

Tuesday's Line Scores

Table with columns for National League, American League, and Eastern Division. Lists teams like Chicago, Philadelphia, Houston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Boston, Baltimore, New York, Washington, Cleveland, Oakland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Oakland, Kansas City, California, Milwaukee, Chicago, Oakland, Kansas City, California, Milwaukee, Chicago, Oakland, Kansas City, California, Milwaukee, Chicago.

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Real estate listings for France provinces, including 'REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE', 'FRANCE PROVINCES', '7th-QUAI', 'LUXURY BUILDING IN SPAIN', 'FRANCE PROVINCES', 'YUGOSLAVIA', 'HOLLAND', 'SPAIN'.

Real estate listings for Great Britain, including 'REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE', 'GREAT BRITAIN', 'LUXURY BUILDING IN SPAIN', 'FRANCE PROVINCES', 'YUGOSLAVIA', 'HOLLAND', 'SPAIN'.

Personnel wanted and general agents, including 'PERSONNEL WANTED', 'GENERAL AGENTS', 'REPRESENTATIVE', 'MINERVE', 'MAX FACTOR FRANCE', 'SHORT-HAND-TYPIST BILINGUAL', 'Do you want to work for an American Corporation in Europe?', 'YUGOSLAVIA', 'HOLLAND', 'SPAIN'.

Situations wanted and domestic situations, including 'PERSONNEL WANTED', 'SITUATIONS WANTED', 'DOMESTIC SITUATIONS', 'SITUATIONS WANTED', 'HELP WANTED', 'YOUNG LADY GUIDE', 'SCOTTISH WOMAN HELPS NANNIES', 'HELP WANTED'.

Art Buchwald

WASPs in the Mess

WASHINGTON—There was so much publicity attached to the announcement last week when the U.S. Navy promoted its first black officer to rear admiral that little attention was paid to another breakthrough in rigid racial tradition.



Buchwald

The lucky seaman was John Paul Jones VII, of Akron, Ohio. Up until Seaman Jones' appointment as mess boy, only white sailors were permitted to serve as mess boys.

Although the U.S. Army, Air Force and Marines all use WASP mess attendants, the Navy, according to the report, had been dragging its feet.

Stung by the report, the Navy denied that John Paul Jones VII was as good as serving officers as blacks and Filipinos.

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had been appointed to serve in an officers' mess because he was white.

"Jones," a Navy spokesman said, "was selected because he was the most qualified waiter we could find."

The public information officer was questioned about the fact that Jones' appointment came only one week after the Defense Department report was leaked to the press.

"I'll admit," he said, "it sounds like a coincidence, but the U.S. Navy, and you are going to have to take my word for this, has been looking for qualified WASP mess boys for the last 182 years."

"I would like to add, gentlemen, that John Paul Jones VII will not be the last WASP mess boy to make it in the Navy. It is our policy to see that our officers' galleys are staffed by the best men available, regardless of race, creed or color."

The public information officer then introduced Seaman Jones to the press. Jones read a statement: "I am very proud to be the first one of my race to be selected by the U.S. Navy to serve in an officers' mess."

Seaman Jones was asked if he expected to find any hostility among the other mess boys.

"Perhaps at first, but I'm going to prove that WASPs can do anything Filipinos can. I feel I represent every white Anglo-Saxon Protestant whose dream it has been for 192 years to serve in Navy officers' messes on land as well as on sea."

After the press conference Seaman John Paul Jones VII was taken to the White House, where President Nixon presented him with a white mess jacket and an aluminum tray.

Witnessing the school scene was Jones' father, a retired U.S. Navy admiral, who at the end of the ceremony broke into tears.

Waverley Roof

Rome Runs Short of Water

"ROME, May 9 (UPI)—The city of the Caesars was a dirty, thirsty, smelly town today."

(From the IHT, May 10.)

Aqueducts of the Caesars

ALAS, the grandeur that was Rome! In the days of the Caesars it was sometimes dirty and often smelly, but thirsty, never.

The famous Trevi fountain, into which you toss a coin to insure another visit to Rome, gushes incredible quantities. There are three fountains in the Piazza Navona, and four at one intersection in the street consequently named the Via delle Quattro Fontane.

No city has ever had such a plenitude of water. The comparatively meager number of fountains in Paris operate chiefly in the tourist season and on holidays. At Versailles, where Louis XIV established an elaborate system of water supply for his fountains, they can only be played on Sundays—and not usually all at the same time.

But Rome's fountains run all the time. When Queen Christina of Sweden visited the Vatican in the 17th century and viewed the two fountains in the Piazza San Pietro spouting away, she assumed that they had been turned on for her benefit and gave her gracious permission that they be shut off after she had looked at them. She was astounded to be told that they never stopped.

If Rome today is short of drinking water, but long on fountain water, it may be partly because the municipal authorities are sensitive to the charm of their fountains, and are willing to risk shortage of drinking water in order to be sure of having enough fountain water. After all, you can always drink wine.

The Emperor Augustus, it is true, took the opposite view. When the plebeians clamored for the addition of wine to the free rations of wheat, oil and bacon already being distributed to the "needy"—a term so liberally interpreted that at times half of the city's population was drinking food from the state—his reply was unfeeling: that Rome had a plentiful supply of excellent drinking water.

A few emperors later the beneficiaries of the dole were drawing wine too. Modern Rome has not offered free wine to replace diverted water, but in 1961 there were many Romans who felt that the city had deprived them of one of their most appreciated sources of water in order to feed the fountains.

That was the year when Rome lost its cherished "virgin water." It came from a swiftly flowing spring in the Alban hills, whose purity was so prized that the population kept its location a secret for fear that the Romans, if they discovered it, would pipe it forthwith to Rome—an assumption justified by what happened. A Roman legionnaire seduced a Sabine girl, who revealed to him the whereabouts of the spring—hence the name "virgin water."

The censor Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa promptly built an aqueduct to take it to Rome; and Romans drank it, and considered it their best water, from 21 BC until 1961, with interruptions. The aqueduct was damaged during the barbarian invasions of Rome in the fifth century AD, but was repaired each time it was cut.

In 1485, Pope Nicholas V gave it the thorough restoration it has in 1970, Pope Pius VI treated it to another.

It was a blow to Rome when the municipal health department declared it not potable in 1961, and diverted its water from the drinking network to feed the Trevi fountain, the Four Rivers fountain in the Piazza Navona, and the Little Boat fountain at the foot of the Spanish Steps.

The authorities maintained that even if it were cleared, the ancient aqueduct could never deliver water pure enough for drinking. The protesters retorted that Vatican City was still drinking water delivered by an aqueduct built under Trajan (AD 53-117). But the protesters were few in number, for after all "virgin water" could only be delivered to the lowest part of central Rome, along the Tiber.

The altitude there is 65 feet above sea level; the altitude of the spring is 72. The ancient Romans had achieved the feat of constructing an aqueduct through which water flowed freely and regularly with a drop of only six feet in 12 miles.

Most of the other ancient Roman aqueducts delivered their water at a higher level—the above-ground ones, that is, for although these are the ones always thought of by those who know the Roman countryside, the great fields of the first two aqueducts of Rome, the Appia (312 BC) and the Anio Vetus (272 BC), ran underground.



Trajan's Column in Rome.

Some of the above-ground aqueducts reached Rome at a height sufficient for them to pour fresh water into the fish tanks located on the top floor of the five-story market of Trajan for sea fish (salt water was brought in cistern carts from Ostia). How high that was you can see for yourself when you look at Trajan's column, richly sculptured with reliefs picturing the Dacian War, all that remains of his forum. The column was not only a monument to Trajan, it was a monument to the engineering skill of the Greek architect Apollodorus of Damascus, who built the forum and the market—the latter, empty and gutted, still stands today.

The halo on the head of St. Peter, who has replaced Trajan on top of the column, marks the exact level of the ground excavated from the Quirinal Hill to make room for the forum—and for the market, a sort of afterthought, for it was constructed as a buttress to prevent what remained of the hill from sliding into the forum. Afterthought or not, it was the greatest supermarket of olden times, unrivaled anywhere thereafter until the Hailes of Paris were built in 1854.

When it came to water supply, Trajan had a simpler problem than the modern Roman administration. Rome had, in his time, a population of something like 1,200,000, a tremendous figure for antiquity. Million-population cities hardly existed, though Alexandria and Carthage, in their respective heydays, probably reached or passed this mark; but both were on the sea, which simplified their supply problems.

Nevertheless, Rome, with all its ancient aqueducts running, had no difficulty giving enough water to more than a million people, nor for that matter did pre-war Rome, nor as populous is Imperial Rome at its peak though it has lost two-thirds of the aqueducts, but since the way the population served by the Rome water supply system has tripled. How long can the fountains play?

PEOPLE:

Notes From the Far Side.

Let's we forget, "Herewith," writes Paul Waldo Schwartz, of Paris, "some slightly political contributions to that over-growing colossus of magazines, kitsch known as Don't Venetians?"

Home Bill-Pine, thanks, but Martha's on the phone again. Marsha-Expression originating in the black ghetto. Landslide—King Arthur's knight on a tour of Brooklyn.

Ballot—What the poll weevil sings. Defense—What you straddle while running for office with two feet on the ground. Also—Of no substance whatsoever.

Congress—King Kong's mate. Parliament—A British after-dinner sweet. Law—Below, as in "A little law, to the left, aah!" To S-w-e-e-p—Perchance to dream.

Lobby—Wrepper from the Jello interests. Pressure—Part of Germany. Voter—Voter everywhere, but no a drop, etc.

Caucus—a request made by masochists to cannibals. U.S. Senate—Max's brother. Closed Debate—Or dem worms'll escape.

Things are a little uptight in Pakistan these days, but we are delighted to report that there are still those with a sympathetic approach to the problems of the underprivileged. From David D. Cavilla of Karachi, a clipping out of the city's Morning News is taken: "Mr. Azizullah Jang has undertaken to build Pakistan's first drive-in theater in Karachi. The cinema, Dreamland, will have capacity for 500 cars and about 100 seats. Since this cinema is meant mostly for car owners, who can enjoy a picture without getting out of their cars, Mr. Jang has a plan to build dummy cars for those who do not own one."

Old Timers' Corner: From Col. Nils K. Jorstad, of Waterloo, Belgium: "Whatever happened to Rowena Farr?"

From Sheila J. Dewey, of Benamadena-Costa, Spain: "Re Jim Holway's memory of the Thin Man—in the same scene which also shows the two brothers entering with gun, when the police arrive, Nat Pendleton (I believe) tells Nick, who is holding Brophy's gun, that he is in violation of the Sullivan Act, and Nora breaks in: 'It's all right, officer. We're married.'"

And finally from Barbara (Babe) Ebert, a recent defector to Geneva, the Foliolet Cartoon of the Week, lifted from the New Yorker and depicting a Thurberish couple, perhaps in their early forties, listening to a four of Brooks: "The 'Roundabout Man's' golden oldie! That hurts. That really hurts!"

"Considering the global circulation of your esteemed journal," writes Jerome Waters, of Lamberton, Minn., "I should think the Pig and the Henhouse and warning of the Soviet 'counter-force weapon'—have been headlined: 'The Shoat Heard Round the World?'"

Like, we can't read everything, right? and it just so happens that most of this week we've been all wrapped up in "The House at Pooh Corner," so it's nice to have friends in London—namely Al Friendly and Arly Gonzalez—to bring us up to date with the Financial Times, which reports: "A friend back from the U.S. swears that he saw there a newspaper story about a professor giving a talk on French philosophy to the inmates of a women's prison, and that on the story was the headline: 'Fruiting Descartes Before the Whores.'"

Terminal Papers: Landing on the desk on Robert L. McG. our favorite schoolteacher in Rome, was the following dissertation on the event that led to the start of World War I: "It was the assassination of the Archduke by a peasant." Meanwhile, "In a final exam on MacBeth," writes Edmund Boyd, of Sevilla, Spain, "an English major I know wrote: 'Lady MacBeth was an effective instrument in bringing about her husband's fall because she was bent on one end.'"

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